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OLD PLANS OF CAMBRIDGE

1574 TO 1798

1574-1798

BY

RICHARD LYNE, GEORGE BRAUN, JOHN HAMOND,
THOMAS FULLER, DAVID LOGGAN

AND

WILLIAM CUSTANCE

REPRODUCED IN FACSIMILE
WITH DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

BY

J. WILLIS CLARK, M.A., HON. D.LITT. (Oxford),

LATE REGISTRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY,
FORMERLY FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE

AND

ARTHUR GRAY, M.A.,

MASTER OF JESUS COLLEGE

Pt. I

PART I: TEXT

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS

CAMBRIDGE
BOWES & BOWES

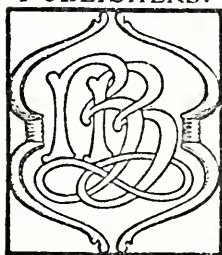
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ERRATUM

In the list of plans forming Part II of the work, the reproduction of the more perfect central sheet of Hamond's Plan should be number 4, and the succeeding plans should be renumbered 5, 6, 7, and 8 respectively.

PUBLISHERS.



CAMBRIDGE.

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TO THE MEMORY OF
JOHN WILLIS CLARK
AND
ROBERT BOWES

‘THE ONLY BEGETTERS’ OF A WORK
WHICH THE MEASURE OF THEIR DAYS GRANTED THEM NOT TO SEE
‘ABSOLUTE IN ITS NUMBERS,’ AS THEY CONCEIVED IT.

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PREFACE

THE reproductions of the Six Old Plans of Cambridge which are contained in the Portfolio were announced in May 1909 as to be issued with accompanying description by the late Mr J. W. Clark, Registrary of the University. The death of Mr Clark and the interruption of the War have caused a long delay in the completion of the work as originally designed.

At the time of his death Mr Clark had written and corrected for the press the descriptions of the plans of Lyne and Braunius, but had only brought his account of Hamond's plan, which is the most interesting and valuable of the series, as far as the description of the site of Pembroke Hall and the adjoining grounds. I have made no alterations in his work, except by adding a few notes distinguished by enclosing brackets, and have endeavoured, as far as was possible, to continue it on the lines therein indicated.

It is greatly to be regretted that Mr Clark did not live to complete the design which had been the labour and delight of his last years. The account which he has given in the *Architectural History* (I, Introduction, pp. ci—civ) of Hamond's plan indicates the importance which he attached to it, though when that work was written, he was unaware of the existence of the extremely interesting central Sheet which came to him from the collection of the late Mr J. E. Foster and is now in the Bodleian Library. The issue of these plans

was to be the corollary of Mr Clark's great *Architectural History of Cambridge* (1886), and no other man had the title or the capacity to attempt what he foreshadowed in that work.

Since 1909 death has also removed Professor McKenny Hughes and Sir William Hope, who had done much to illustrate the history and antiquities of Cambridge and whose assistance in their several departments of knowledge would have been invaluable in continuing Mr Clark's work.

Professor Marr has very kindly furnished for the Introduction the section on the Geology of Cambridge, and for valuable assistance in other matters I am indebted to the Reverend Dr Stokes, Mr G. J. Gray and Mr George Goode, M.A., of the University Library. I also gratefully record the great interest shown by the late Mr Robert Bowes in the beginning and continuation of the work, and the patience with which he submitted to the long delay in its publication. To his friendly help I owe only less than to Mr Clark himself. My part has been one of labour, but also of pleasure and love.

ARTHUR GRAY

February 17, 1921

PUBLISHERS' NOTE

For permission to photograph Hamond's Plan in the Bodleian Library (the only known complete copy, from which our reproduction is taken), we are indebted to the late E. W. B. Nicholson, M.A., Bodley's Librarian. Our thanks are also due to the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, the Council of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., for the loan of illustrations from various publications, which are reproduced in the text of this work. Last but not least, we wish to acknowledge the courtesy and patience shown by the University Press and the care taken by their staff in connection with a work which commenced some fourteen years ago.

BOWES & BOWES

14 *March* 1921

PART I: TEXT

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PLANS CONTAINED IN THE PORTFOLIO

- I. The bird's-eye view drawn by Richard Lyne in 1574, to illustrate the *History of the University* by Dr John Keys, or Caius, which was published in that year. The view is $16\frac{7}{8}$ inches high by $11\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide.
- II. The bird's-eye view from George Braun's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, 1575, as it appears in Jansson's *Urbium Septentrionalium Europæ Tabulæ*, Amsterdam, n.d.
- III. The plan by John Hamond, of Clare Hall, dated 22 February, 1592. This is a bird's-eye view in nine sheets, drawn after a careful survey, made by Hamond himself. This plan is 3 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches high by 2 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. It is accompanied by a reproduction of the more perfect central sheet (No. 9) and a key plan to the several sheets.
- IV. The bird's-eye view annexed to the *History of the University of Cambridge*, by Thomas Fuller, dated 1634. This view is $13\frac{1}{8}$ inches high by $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.
- V. The survey made by David Loggan for his *Cantabrigia Illustrata*, and dated 1688, in two sheets. This survey is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high by $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.
- VI. The survey made by William Custance, Cambridge, and published for him 21 May, 1798.
- VII. A key-plan, based on the Ordnance Survey, to show the changes which have taken place since the above ancient plans were drawn.

INTRODUCTION

THE RIVER AT CAMBRIDGE

THE river, which beneath the Castle Hill, divides Cambridge into a northern and a southern town, is formed by the confluence of two principal streams which unite about three miles above the town, beyond the village of Trumpington. The eastern of these tributaries comes from sources near Newport, in Essex: the western has its main spring at Ashwell, in Hertfordshire. A third branch joins the united stream just above the weir at Trumpington and rises at Bourn in Cambridgeshire. Within the borough limits a fourth affluent, called the Binn Brook, falls into the river, on its western side, a short distance above the Great Bridge. Except by small boats the river was never navigable beyond the mill-weirs above Queens' College and at Newnham.

The ancient name of the river was Grantë,¹ or Granta. Grantë is the name given to it by Felix of Crowland (715—730) in his *Life of St Guthlac*. The suffixed *e* represents the Anglo-Saxon *cā*, or *é*, meaning "water." In the Anglo-Saxon version of Bede's *Ecclesiastical History* (a translation made before 900) the river is called "Granta stream." Bede, writing of the year 673, describes the site of the town as "a desolate little city," and calls it Grantacæstir. The first mention of the place after the town came into being is in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, under the year 875, and it was then known as Grantebrycege. The bridge was, no doubt, a wooden structure and had evidently come into existence between 673 and 875¹.

In deeds of the later middle ages the name given to the river is often "the Ree," or "the Ee," and in and after 1372 it

¹ In a paper on *The Ford and Bridge of Cambridge*, C. A. S. *Proc. and Comm.* xiv. pp. 126—139 (A. Gray), reasons are given for supposing that Offa, king of Mercia (758—796), was the builder of the bridge.

appears as "the Cante¹": but "Granta" also continued in use. With slight variations in spelling Grantebrige was in sole use as the town's name until 1142, and it was partially used until 1400. The earliest instances of the use of the name Cantebrig occur in the latter part of the twelfth century. The modern spelling, Cambridge, with euphonic change of *nt* to *m*, does not occur in documents until after 1400. Cam, as the river's name, does not appear until about 1600².

The plans of Lyne and Hamond show the course of the river from points somewhat above the two mills near Queens' College and that at Newnham. These mills were of very ancient origin. At the time of the Domesday Survey Cambridge had two mills—one belonging to the Abbot of Ely, the other to Count Alan, a Breton follower of the Conqueror. Picot, the sheriff, had also erected three mills, but it seems that at least one of them was destroyed by the King's order on the ground that it interfered with some other one³. It is likely that Picot's mill, or mills, occupied the site of that which afterwards was known as the King's Mill: in the reign of Henry II the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire accounted at the royal exchequer for a mill. The Abbot's Mill became the Bishop's Mill after 1109, when the abbacy of Ely was converted into a bishopric. In the Survey of the Town, made in 1278, there is mention of three mills—the King's, the Bishop's, and a third belonging to Sir William de Mortimer. The last was evidently the mill at Newnham, for it was subject to tithe to Grantchester parish, in which parish part of it is contained at the present day⁴. In process of time the three mills were acquired by the burgesses,

¹ "Cante" rimes with "Universitie" in some verses of Lydgate printed in Mullinger's *The University of Cambridge*, i. Appendix A, p. 636.

² In his monograph, *The Place Names of Cambridgeshire*, C.A.S. 8vo. Publications, xxxvi., and in a later article, C.A.S. *Proc. and Comm.* xiv. pp. 111—122, the late Professor Skeat has given the fullest account of the changes which the names of the town and river have undergone.

³ Dr Stokes in his Communication on *The Old Mills of Cambridge* (C.A.S. *Proc. and Comm.* xiv. p. 182) following a suggestion of Professor Maitland, *Township and Borough*, p. 190, thinks that Picot only erected a *third* mill, in addition to the other two: but the plurals *auferunt* and *destruunt* in the passage from Domesday Book make this interpretation untenable.

⁴ Stokes, as above, p. 184.

and the King's and Bishop's Mills, which adjoined one another, at last were contained under one roof, and are so represented in the plans of Lyne and Hamond, who mark the combined buildings as the King's Mill. Newnham Mill belonged to the Mortimer family, who held the manor of Newnham, and from them it passed to Gonville Hall and was afterwards leased to the Town authorities¹.

At the present day the water is brought to the mills by two cuts which are drawn from the upper river at the south end of Sheep's Green. It is unknown when these cuts were made, but undoubtedly they are of great antiquity. Their banks are considerably higher than the surface of Sheep's Green, at which low level are to be seen many old channels, which represent the natural courses of the river: Hamond's plan shows several of them. In Coe Fen, which lies on the eastern side of the cut leading to the King's Mill, Lyne marks the Vicar's Brook, which came from Trumpington Ford, at the first milestone on the London Road, and joined the river, as it still does, opposite what is called Robinson Crusoe's Island. About the year 1610 a channel was cut from this brook, along which the water was carried to the King's Ditch at the crossing of Trumpington Street and Mill Lane. In the same year in which Lyne's plan was made (1574), Dr Perne, Master of Peterhouse, writing to Lord Burghley, advocated this diversion as a means of scouring the ditch².

Below the Mill Pit of the King's Mill both Lyne and Hamond show that the river followed its present course. But there are clear indications in both plans that this course, in great part, was not the only, nor indeed the natural one. The present straightened channel and the steepness of its banks on the eastern side are demonstrative of artificial adaptation. If the

¹ The history of the mills is extremely obscure. Even the exhaustive evidence given by Dr Stokes in the work just cited fails to throw much light on their origin, ownership and subsequent transferences. The Mortimers were connected with the Zouche family, and there was a Zouche's Mill—whether or not to be identified with Newnham Mill is not clear. There seem to have been two mills at Newnham, or perhaps only two mill-wheels, as Hamond's plan indicates. Lyne's plan in an eccentric way shows a mill on the Grantham bank extending only half-way across the cut.

² See pp. 2, 3.

river pursued its natural course, as it still does in times of exceptional flood, it would spread itself over the ground between its present western bank and the road which leads from Newnham to Westminster College. These grounds are still in parts very little raised above the river surface, and there is historical evidence that, before they were converted into College gardens, their level was considerably lower than it is to-day¹.

Of the older courses of the river the two plans furnish valuable evidence. Half-way between the Mill Pit at Newnham and that which is below the King's Mill Hamond shows an island, and hereabouts, at a point in the northern bank, both plans show a branch of the river which passes under the western of the two Small Bridges, and, skirting the western side of Queens' College over-river grounds, joins the present river course opposite Bodley's Building in King's College. It is now an insignificant and stagnant trench, but it was a considerable waterway in 1474, when the Town granted to Queens' College the land which is now the Fellows' Garden. In the conveyance the ground is described as lying between the common river coming down from the King's and Bishop's Mills and the river running down from Newnham Mill²: moreover the mayor and bailiffs reserved to themselves the right of coming in boats along either river. At the same time the College undertook to widen the river on the eastern side of this ground, so that it should be 51 feet in breadth, which is its present width. That this eastern branch of the river existed in early times is probable³: but an inspection of the Ordnance map at once suggests that, in its present width and direction, this branch is an artificial prolongation of the channel above the King's Mill⁴.

¹ Evidence of the raising of these grounds is collected in *The Dual Origin of the Town of Cambridge*, C.A.S. Quarto Publications, 1908, pp. 18—20 (A. Gray).

² Cooper, *Annals*, v. p. 266.

³ In 1396 we read of the existence of two bridges, known as Small Bridges, one of which was in the position of the present bridge, at the end of Silver Street, the other spanning the stream which crossed the road near the house which is now called the Granary. They were wooden structures, and the latter of them, as shown by Lyne and Hamond, was unprotected by a hand-rail.

⁴ In 1756, when the foundation of the Essex building of Queens' College was being prepared, the kerb of a well was discovered within the eastern arm of the river, and two feet below its bed.

There is evidence that all the colleges between Queens' and St John's have been built on ground which has been artificially raised, and that, before the erection of the second court of Queens' College, no attempt was made to build on the eastern bank¹. A deed of the middle of the thirteenth century concerning a tenement in Mill Street, near the present site of Clare College, mentions that it was 220 feet distant from a trench (*fossatum*)². As the distance from Mill Street to the river was about 400 feet this *fossatum* was clearly not the main channel, but 180 feet east of it. Doubtless it was the trench which was discovered in 1889, when the Latham building of Trinity Hall was built³.

A continuation of this trench, no doubt, is to be found in the channel, shown by Lyne and Hamond, which was the eastern boundary of the island called Garret Hostel Green. Lyne makes it branch from the main river at a point behind Clare Hall. Hamond places its divergence just above Garret Hostel Bridge. The Ditch was navigable, for in the fourteenth century there were several hithes on its eastern side, and the modification of it which was granted to Michaelhouse was for the purpose of bringing merchandise to the College. Hamond marks the northern outlet of the Ditch at a point nearly corresponding to the north-west corner of Trinity College Library: but at an earlier date it was further north and near the kitchen garden of the Master of Trinity College⁴.

In the days of Lyne and Hamond the grounds on the western side of the river, between Queens' College Garden and the New Court of St John's College, retained the swampy character which they had from the earliest times in the history of the Town. Though there was no lock on Jesus Green the "shelves" which were an obstruction to navigation in the reign of Elizabeth (1578)⁵, probably held up the water to something

¹ See the very valuable Communication by Professor Hughes on *Superficial Deposits under Cambridge*, C.A.S. *Proc. and Comm.* xi. pp. 393—423.

² See *The Priory of St Radegund, Cambridge* (A. Gray), C.A.S. 8vo. Publications, 1898, charter 187 on p. 110.

³ Malden, *History of Trinity Hall*, pp. 23, 24.

⁴ *Arch. Hist.* ii. pp. 405—409.

⁵ Cooper, *Annals*, ii. 366.

like its present level. No houses existed near this western bank, and no hithes were placed on it: before the College bridges were built no bridge crossed the main river between Queens' College and the Great Bridge. Garret Hostel Bridge is shown in Lyne's plan (1574), and is first mentioned in 1520¹. Lyne shows it as a wooden bridge with a double rail, and it merely connects the eastern bank with Garret Hostel Green: a plank bridge crosses the main stream between the Green and the western bank. Evidence of the original swampy nature of the ground is seen in the large pond, or lake, which Hamond shows in the over-river grounds of King's College, and in the numerous fish ponds which cover the site of the New Court of St John's College.

It may be noticed that in Hamond's plan the college grounds on the eastern bank are all fenced next the river by walls, mostly embattled. The only break in their continuity is at the Town ground near Garret Hostel Bridge. The need for such walls is not apparent at the present day. But their object is explained by a provision in the Act of Parliament of 1703 for improving the navigation of the Cam. Therein it is enacted that as of necessity barges and lighters must be haled against the stream by men or horses it should be lawful for the watermen to go without hindrance on the lands near the river². Though the hithes behind the colleges had disappeared before Hamond's time there was still a large river traffic with the mills. Loggan's view of St John's College shows several barges proceeding up stream, and one of them is towed by a man on the eastern bank. The walls in the plans of Lyne and Hamond approach the waterside so closely that the haling-way must have been narrow, and it was altogether interrupted by the buildings at Queens' College which stand on the brink of the river. In Ackerman's view of Clare Hall (1815) a string of barges is being drawn up stream by a man and horse who are in the middle of the river.

¹ Cooper, *Annals*, i. 304.

² *Ibid.* iv. 62.

THE CASTLE

[For more detailed accounts of the Castle and Roman *castrum* the reader is referred to the Communications in C.A.S. Proceedings by Professor Hughes, *On the Castle Hill*, viii. pp. 173—212; by Sir William Hope, *The Norman Origin of Cambridge Castle*, xi. pp. 324—345; and by myself, *On the Watercourse called Cambridge*, ix. pp. 61—76: also to Professor C. C. Babington's *Ancient Cambridgeshire*, C. A. S. 8vo. Publications, xx. 1883, and to articles by Professor Hughes, *The Castle Hill*, and by myself, *The Coffin Stone of Etheldreda*, in *Fasciculus J. W. Clark Dicatus*, 1909, pp. 240—264. These works are referred to under their titles in the footnotes to this section. A. G.]

The Castle mound and the earthworks adjoining it were constructed on a natural promontory which forms the end of a terrace reaching from Girton College and the Observatory and abuts on the river near the Great Bridge. This promontory consists of chalk overlying a thick bed of gault. At its end the chalk was cut away to form a steeper scarp, and the material was thrown up on the top to form the mound¹.

Cambridge, as its name implies, was the Town of the Bridge, not the Town of the Castle. The reason is obvious. There is evidence of the existence of the Bridge in Saxon times: the Castle was the erection of the Normans.

But before the Saxon town came into existence there was undoubtedly a Roman *castrum* near the river and presumably on its northern bank. Bede² calls the place Grantacæstir, and the Anglo-Saxon translation of his *Ecclesiastical History* (written in the ninth century) says that it was "by Granta stream." The same translation describes the site in 689 as "a ruined chester," clearly implying its Roman origin. Both Bede and his translator tell us that it was walled with masonry. Portions

¹ Professor Hughes clearly explains the natural and artificial features of the Castle Hill in his Communication, C.A.S. *Proc. and Comm.* viii. pp. 173—175.

² *Ecclesiastical History*, iv. 19.

of a wall, consisting of Roman bricks, flints and ragstone, were discovered in 1804 "near the turnpike gate leading to Huntingdon," i.e. near the point where the Histon Road diverges from the Huntingdon Road¹. The *castrum* was perhaps a walled town rather than a military camp. There can be little doubt that the Castle site was contained in it, though it did not occupy the whole of it. The raised terrace in Magdalene College grounds, though mainly of much later construction, very likely occupies the position of the southern rampart, and the earthwork visible on Mount Pleasant seems to be part of the *vallum* on the western side of the *castrum*. The Roman road leading to Huntingdon, which was the western boundary of the Conqueror's Castle, thus ran through the Roman camp, dividing it into two nearly equal halves².

This is hardly the place to discuss the various theories which have been advanced as to the character and dimensions of the Roman camp and the existence of a pre-Roman stronghold on the site. Nor need anything be said about a Saxon fortress which some have supposed to have existed on the site of the Norman Castle. Some timbered structure may possibly have stood there before the Conquest: that it did exist there is no particle of evidence, historical or material, to show³.

Castles, the name and the things, were introduced by the Normans. At Cambridge both Castle and Bridge were controlled by the King's officer, the sheriff, and were maintained by taxes, called castle-ward and pontage, which were levied

¹ See the account of these and other supposed Roman remains in the Castle area quoted by Professor Hughes in his Communication already cited, p. 189.

² In Hamond's plan the bank on Mount Pleasant is indicated. Sir W. Hope, in *C.A.S. Proc. and Comm.*, *ut supra*, gives a suggested plan of the Castle and Roman camp. The camp occupied a somewhat steep slope, rising from 32 feet above Ordnance Level at the crossing of Castle Street and Chesterton Lane to 70 feet where the northern rampart crossed the Huntingdon Road.

³ The late Professor Hughes strongly maintained that a Saxon fortress, which he called a *burh*, existed on the Castle mound in the ninth and following centuries. He relied on a theory, since discredited, of Mr G. T. Clark in his *Medieval Military Architecture in England* that the *burhs* erected in the reign of Edward the Elder were of the nature of castles. The evidence collected by Sir W. Hope is conclusive that a *burh* was not a fortress but a fortified town. Mr Allcroft in his *Earthwork in England*, p. 381, draws attention to the complete absence of any traces in England of fortresses which can be ascribed to early Saxon times.

not on the townsmen but on particular estates in the district. It has often been remarked, as a feature that looks more primitive than the Conquest, that the Castle is not situated within the limits of the borough, but is contained in the parish of Chesterton. But no inference as to the existence of a pre-Norman castle can be drawn from the circumstance. The exclusion of the castle from the borough was a Norman arrangement, of which other examples are seen at York, Colchester and Norwich. In the Castle and its maintenance the townsmen had no part or lot. Clearly its purpose was not to defend but to over-awe the town.

According to Orderic the Conqueror planted castles at Cambridge, Lincoln and Huntingdon in 1068. In the Domesday Survey it is stated that the first of the ten wards into which the town was divided was reckoned as two in the Confessor's time, but that 27 houses in it were destroyed to make the Castle. Similar destructions for the same object are recorded in the Survey at other towns¹. Evidently the Castle was new and did not take the place of an earlier fortress.

"Cambridge Castle," says Sir W. Hope, "was originally a good and complete example of a mount-and-bailey castle. The mount still exists to a height of about 40 feet above the bailey...and is of the same dimensions as in many others of the King's fortresses, having a diameter at the top of about 100 feet and probably twice as much across the base. The area of the bailey was apparently between three and four acres, which again is a characteristic size of King William's castles. The bailey was wholly on the north side of Castle Street, from which it was entered, and the gate-house, so unfortunately destroyed in 1840, no doubt occupied the site of the early Norman one."

"Early Norman castles," says the same writer, "did not consist of earthworks merely, but were defended by lines of timber palisading along the crests of the banks and by a strong wooden citadel on the top of the mount, which was also connected by palisading with the defences of the bailey. Such newly thrown up banks and mounts were not at first capable

¹ Sir W. Hope, *C.A.S. Proc. and Comm.* xi. pp. 334, 335.

of carrying the weight of walls and works of masonry. But there was nothing to hinder stone buildings being set up in the bailey."

Whatever the Norman Castle at Cambridge may have been, it would seem that its building was not completed in the Conqueror's reign. The *Liber Eliensis*¹ states that after the repulse of his first attack on the Isle of Ely, in 1070, King William retired to the Castle of Cambridge, which had been built two years earlier, and perhaps was so far completed that he lodged in it. But though Henry III stayed at Cambridge in 1267, the *Liber Memorandum*² of Barnwell Priory expressly mentions that Edward I was the first king who took up his quarters there, in 1293, and the same authority records that that king "began the Castle of Cambridge," apparently about 1283³. In the latter year the King caused a perambulation to be made of the bounds of the *castrum*. The jurors of the shire who made the perambulation claimed for the King the whole area of the Roman camp, as well as the part between it and the river: but it would seem that the King only asserted his right to the Castle and its precincts.

The buildings, whether those of William or of Edward, can hardly have been of a very substantial kind, for in 1367 Edward III issued a commission to enquire into the many defects and dilapidations of the walls and towers. In 1441 it was reported that "the old hall and a chamber next to it were in a state of ruin and wholly unroofed." In 1590, two years before the date of Hamond's plan, it was described as "an old ruined and decayed palace or castle" and "only used for keeping prisoners in some of the vaults⁴." Hamond, in a note on the third sheet of his plan, says "The Castle, though now ruinous, shows clear evidence of royal magnificence."

Lyne's presentment of the Castle is conventional. Hamond's view is probably more accurate, but unfortunately the sheet of his plan which contains the Castle is badly blurred, and the mount is not recognisable, though the ditch beneath it is clearly

¹ Ed. O. J. Stewart, i. p. 107.

² Ed. J. W. Clark, p. 227.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 167.

⁴ Professor Hughes in *C.A.S. Proc. and Comm.*, viii. p. 197.

shown. In the centre of the bailey is a building of some size which was, perhaps, the hall. Two walls connect it with the ends of the ditch. The ramparts of the bailey are defended with a wall on all sides.

Loggan's plan of 1688, which is in close agreement with that of Custance of 1798, shows the alterations which were made by the Parliament in 1643. The central building has disappeared. To the north of the site which it occupied is seen a large block, which served as barracks. There is a large bastion at the north-eastern corner of the bailey, and smaller ones at the north-west and south-east. Under the eastern rampart is a ditch, which is not in Hamond's plan. Except on the side next the street the ramparts are lined with trees. In Custance's plan no trees are shown and in their place a terrace is marked, which, no doubt, was a platform for guns. In 1647 the Houses of Parliament ordered that the new works raised about the Castle since 1643 should be "slighted and reduced to the same condition they were in before the War."

Bowtell, the antiquary, made a plan and sections of the Castle fortifications as they appeared in 1785. The sole relic of the old buildings was the gatehouse. He shows the ramparts and bastions raised in 1643, and states that the height of the former "from the bottom of the fosse, in a diagonal direction, was full sixteen yards: the diameter of them, as measured from the base line from the start of the rise on both sides, was 70 feet: their perpendicular height from the level of the surface on which they were raised was 17 feet 6 inches." The brick building which had served as a barrack was occupied "partly as a Bridewell for petty offenders, partly as a habitation for the keeper of the Castle, till the year 1806, when a new prison was built with a convenient residence for the governour." In Bowtell's plan the old barrack stands on the edge of the northern rampart, occupying in part the platform made for guns in 1643. It served as the County gaol, the Borough gaol being situated next the Town Hall, in the street now called Union Street. The new Shire Hall was opened in 1842, about which time the old gatehouse was destroyed.

An engraving, made by Buck in 1730, shows the gatehouse

and mound as seen from the north-east. On the north-east side of the mound it shows a ring of trees surrounding a hollow, which, Bowtell says, was called "the Gallows Hole." Hereabouts Loggan's plan marks a gallows. The hollow in which the gallows was erected was part of a fosse which protected the mound on its northern side. This fosse was filled in when the foundations of the new prison were laid about 1802. At that time the surface of the bailey was levelled and reduced in height by four to ten feet. The materials, consisting largely of ruins of the Castle and of domestic buildings, were thrown into the fosse on the northern and eastern sides of the bailey.

ARTHUR GRAY

THE KING'S DITCH

The statement is made in the Chronicle of Barnwell Priory¹ that in the year 1267, at the time of the rising in the Isle of Ely, King Henry III came to Cambridge with a large army and then "caused gates to be built and ditches to be made encircling the town." From this it has been inferred in numerous books about Cambridge that the King's Ditch was then first constructed, and it is generally supposed that it took its name from Henry III. There is no warrant for this view of the matter. The Ditch did not take its name from Henry III or any particular King of England. It was called the King's Ditch because, like the river, which was similarly described as "the King's water," it was not controlled by the townsmen and belonged to the seignory of the Crown². As we have seen already (p. xv) there was another King's Ditch at Cambridge on the eastern side of the river and reaching from the back of King's College to the neighbourhood of the Library at Trinity College, which certainly was not made by Henry III, but had an origin earlier than his reign: and there was yet a third King's Ditch on the northern side of the river of which we shall presently have to speak. Both these latter watercourses were navigable, as the better known Ditch never was.

The statement in the *Liber Memorandum* of Barnwell can only be accepted in the sense that King Henry III repaired and restored gates and ditches already existing. The gates in question came to be known as Barnwell Gates, near St Andrew's church, and Trumpington Gates, near St Botolph's. Deeds belonging to early years of the thirteenth century refer to both these gates as then existing, and the church of St Peter (now Little St Mary) was known as St Peter's Outside Trumpington

¹ *Liber Memorandum* (Clark), p. 122.

² "It may be much doubted whether the walls, ditches, streets and open spaces of the borough were held by the burgesses. They were still the king's walls, ditches and streets, and he who encroached upon them committed a purpresture against the king." Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, i. p. 635.

Gates long before 1267. Similarly the Ditch on the southern side of the town was clearly in existence in 1215: for in that year King John ordered payment to be made out of the Exchequer for expenses incurred by the townsmen in enclosing the town. Moreover the *fossatum* of Cambridge is mentioned in a King's writ of 1250¹.

It is indeed not unlikely that the making of the King's Ditch is to be referred to a time immeasurably earlier than the thirteenth century, and that its original design was not the defence of Cambridge town, which perhaps had not come into being when the Ditch was first made. It is not an unreasonable conjecture that it originally served the same purpose as the great Dykes—the Fleam Dyke, the Devil's Ditch and the two Brant Ditches, all of which have their fosses on the south-western side, and were evidently constructed to bar the open chalk lands of eastern Cambridgeshire and Norfolk from enemies advancing from the southern Midlands. The river passage beneath the Castle Hill was a weakness in these defences, since it furnished a line of attack in the rear of the more southerly of them. This is not the place to discuss this hypothesis: but a fact which may be taken as giving it some support is that in the twelfth and earlier centuries there existed another fosse which can have had no significance except as barring the river passage. It began near the site of St John's College Library and skirting the north side of All Saints' churchyard joined the King's Ditch where it passed along Park Street. In this position a trench could have been no defence to the town and therefore was presumably older than the settlement on the southern side of the river. As the King's Ditch left the two parishes of Little St Mary and St Andrew—both fairly populated in the thirteenth century—without any defence on the southern and eastern sides of the town, it is a natural inference that it was made before those parishes formed a part of the inhabited area.

The course of the King's Ditch is clearly traced in the plans of Lyne and Hamond. Except where it was crossed by

¹ *Priory of St Radegund* (Gray), p. 34, note.

roads it is shown as an open watercourse. But in Lyne's plan it begins where Luttburne Lane (Free School Lane) joins Dowdivers Lane (Pembroke Street), and Hamond represents that, at least above ground, it did not reach westward as far as Trumpington Gates, though he shows its continuation in Mill Lane as far as the river. Evidently the section of the Ditch between the Gates and Luttburne Lane was covered in before Lyne's day (1574) and houses were built over it in the triangular space between Botolph Lane and Pembroke Street¹. From Luttburne Lane the Ditch was carried along the northern side of Pembroke Street, forming the southern boundary of the grounds of the Austin Friars. Then diverging from the street it crossed Slaughter Lane (Corn Exchange Street), where it traversed the Fair Yard (St Andrew's Hill), and passing through open grounds along what is now Tibb's Row and skirting the northern side of St Andrew's churchyard, reached Barnwell Gates. Thence it passed along the north side of Walls Lane (Hobson Street), traversed the close of the Grey Friars, and crossed Jesus Lane in a culvert which was discovered in 1894 and still exists². Thence it took the line of the present

¹ In C.A.S. *Comm. and Proc.* xi. there is an excellent paper by Mr T. D. Atkinson, *On a Survey of the King's Ditch made in 1629*, with a contemporary surveyor's diagram. The diagram represents the Ditch as beginning at Pembroke Hall, for it was there that the water from Trumpington Ford was brought into it in 1610. The surveyor states that the fall of the Ditch between Pembroke Hall and its outlet opposite Magdalene College was fifteen feet: but it is unlikely that in Mill Lane the Ditch was of that depth. In his Communication Mr Atkinson says that the Ditch "ran up" Mill Lane and "ran down" Pembroke Lane, which is an accurate statement as regards the course of the trench, but clearly does not apply to the water. The survey of 1629 was right in making the Ditch begin in Pembroke Lane, for there its level was highest. The water from Trumpington Ford at present is carried along either side of Trumpington Street. On the one side it is discharged into the Mill Pool above Queens' College, on the other at the Electric Works opposite Magdalene College. Formerly there was a single channel which flowed in the middle of the street: but by "stanks" at the crossing of Trumpington Street with Mill Lane and Pembroke Street it seems that it was diverted in either direction. Before the water from Trumpington Ford was introduced into the Ditch it would seem that such flow as there was was supplied by the surface water of the low ground through which the Ditch passed.

² C.A.S. *Comm. and Proc.* ix. p. 33, *On a Bridge over the King's Ditch* (Atkinson). At the angle formed by Hobson Street and King Street there was a chain bridge known as Walls Lane Bridge.

Park Street, skirting the grounds of Jesus College until it reached the point where Park Street turns southwards towards Midsummer Common, and discharged itself in the river nearly opposite the Pepysian Library of Magdalene College. There is no record of the dates when the various sections of the Ditch were covered in. In Loggan's plan there is no indication of it in Hobson Street and in the part between Thompson's Lane and the river.

As a defence of the town the Ditch was totally inadequate. Only a few months after it was repaired, in 1267, the insurgents from the Isle of Ely assaulted the town, fording the Ditch and burning the Gates. A deed of the latter part of the thirteenth century describes a tenement in St Botolph's parish as situated next Trumpington Gates¹, and the church of St Peter, until it was re-dedicated, about 1349, to St Mary, in order to distinguish it from St Peter's church near the Castle, was known as St Peter's Outside Trumpington Gates. But neither of the town Gates is mentioned as existing after 1267, and it is to be doubted whether they were ever re-constructed. Dr Caius mentions that within his recollection a post existed marking the position of Barnwell Gates, and the accounts of the Town Treasurer in 1488—9 mention a "vowght," or vault, at St Andrew's stulpes². "Stulp" was the name for a boundary post, and Stow mentions "stulpes" as existing at the boundary of Bridge Ward Within, next London Bridge. Presumably the "stulpes" were not a part of the original Gates. The "vowght" was clearly the arched passage through which the Ditch was carried under the street near St Andrew's church.

The Ditch fell into disrepair almost immediately after 1267. In February of the following year the King decided that it should be cleansed and kept open "as of old time it was used³," which is evidence that it was not then newly constructed. The Ditch being the King's, the Town authorities held themselves under no obligation to repair and cleanse it, unless the King issued a writ compelling them to do so. In 1278, when the

¹ Stokes, *Outside Trumpington Gates*, pp. 2, 3.

² See a letter (A. Gray) in the *Cambridge Chronicle*, Oct. 26, 1894.

³ Cooper, *Annals*, i. p. 51.

King issued a commission to enquire into Crown rights and revenues in Cambridge, they reported that the Ditch was neglected and that individuals had made encroachments on its banks. As the receptacle of the common filth of the town it became a nuisance and constant source of epidemic. It was hurriedly cleansed in 1348, when the town was menaced by the invasion of the Black Death¹. In the border of Lyne's plan allusion is made to Dr Perne's project (1574) of purging it by bringing into it the water from Trumpington Ford: but the proposal was not adopted until 1610, and the surveyor's report in 1629 shows that even this expedient was not effectual owing to the inequality of the level of the Ditch and the consequent deposit of sediment.

The Ditch, in the parts where it is traceable, followed the line of natural depressions extending from Pembroke College to its outlet. As its original purpose was defence it was ill adapted for drainage and, until 1610, there were no means of flushing it. The late Professor Hughes was of opinion that in early times it was fed by surface water from the marshy ground of St Thomas' Leys, near Downing College.

On the northern side of the river there was another ditch, which in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was also known as the King's Ditch and sometimes by the curious name of Cambrigge, or "the Cambridge watercourse²." It is not shown in Fuller's, or Hamond's plan, and at the place where it crossed Magdalene Street Lyne marks a grating in the road, and in the lower right hand corner explains the letter T with which he designates it as "the iron grating where formerly was the bridge called Canteber from (King) Canteber, whence the name Cantebrigia." About the year 1278 when King Edward I was enquiring into the boundaries of the Castle, the jurors appointed to make the survey described this watercourse as "the old fossatum," and, as they passed through it in their perambulation, it was apparently then nearly dry. In the same reign the Barnwell chronicler reports that an aged palmer-pilgrim said

¹ Cooper, *Annals*, i. p. 100.

² *Arch. Hist.*, ii. pp. 355—357.

that he remembered that "ships" came up it almost to St Giles' church. This watercourse, in part at least artificial, began at the Binn Brook, near the School of Pythagoras, and joined the river at a little distance eastward of the Pepysian Library of Magdalene College. Its purpose was clearly to guard the river passage at the ford or bridge, and its construction may perhaps be referred to times before the Norman Conquest¹.

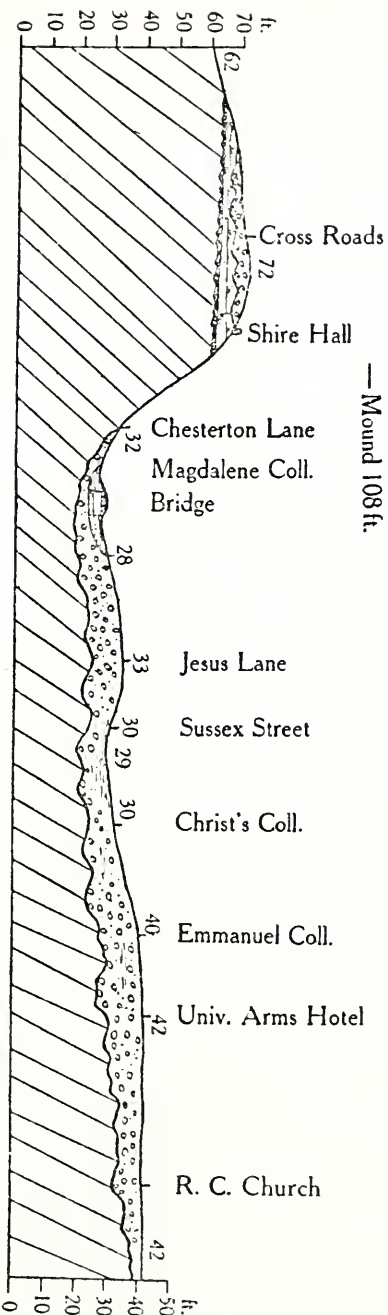
¹ For accounts of the Cambridge Watercourse see C.A.S. *Comm. and Proc.* ix. pp. 61—76, *The Watercourse called Cambridge* (A. Gray), and xv. pp. 178—191, *Excavations at Magdalene College* (F. G. Walker).

ARTHUR GRAY

PROFILE ALONG THE VIA DEVANA

Top of Castle Hill

— Mound 108 ft.



Scales $\frac{1}{1500}$ horizontal, $\frac{1}{750}$ vertical

Position of the Base of the Gravels is diagrammatic

Chalk Marl
Cambridge Greensand

Alluvium
Loam, Sand and Gravel

THE GEOLOGY OF CAMBRIDGE

The town of Cambridge lies upon a line which, on the whole, separates the resistant chalk on the south-east from the soft clay on the north-west, and accordingly we find relatively high chalk-hills to the east of the town, and the low-lying fenland occupying the site of the clay-lands to the north and north-west. There is however a tract of high ground occupied by chalk and other rocks to the south-west and west. The town, therefore, is situated on the first place where high ground occurs on either side of the river as we approach from the sea. This in itself might well determine the position of an important settlement. Furthermore, as the river can cut its bed more readily in the soft clay than in the more resistant chalk, the navigable tract is confined to that portion of the stream which has run for some time over the former deposit, and the town originated at the head of this navigable expanse of the river. It is a commonplace in geography that in the case of a large number of rivers two important towns occur:—one, the port, at the river-mouth, and the other at the head of the navigable portion.

It should be noticed also that when a river has eroded its channel to such an extent as to possess a sluggish course, the stream tends to meander. This the Cam has done in the vicinity of Cambridge, and the town is situated in the loop formed by the most important of these meanders, which forms an arc between Coe Fen and Barnwell, with the middle of the bend at Magdalene Bridge. A town thus situated could readily be protected by stockade, earthwork, or ditch carried along the chord of the arc.

Another important point about the site is that the old town was built upon gravel, which furnishes a dry site, above the land liable to be flooded, and yields a ready supply of water from shallow wells.

It is improbable that all these conditions were in the minds of those who first established themselves upon this site, but

they may well have been factors in the growth of the settlement into a place of importance.

When we turn to the consideration of the geological conditions of the area occupied by the town itself, we find that the subject is not so simple.

Four distinct geological formations appear in the area represented upon the maps. The oldest of these is the gault-clay of the Cretaceous Period, which underlies the superficial deposits everywhere except upon the Castle Hill. On the gault which forms the base of that hill is a patch of chalk also of Cretaceous age, being part of an outlying mass separated from the main mass of chalk to the east by the gault of the Cam valley. Resting upon the gault over a considerable part of the area are superficial deposits, namely the gravels of comparatively recent geological date, which also occur in patches on the chalk of the Castle Hill, and lastly, the alluvium or modern flood-deposits of the river forming a belt along the river-course.

The gault-clay appears at the surface (i.e. underneath the soil and subsoil) in a strip of ground extending northward from the south end of Parker's Piece to Midsummer Common, but elsewhere on the right bank of the river, this clay is hidden by superficial deposits of gravel and alluvium, both laid down by the river, the former at a somewhat remote period, the latter more recently.

On the left bank the conditions are different. The gravel forms a very narrow strip north-west of Magdalene Bridge, and the older (Cretaceous) deposits appear at the surface higher up the hill. The high ground of Castle Hill is determined by the resistant chalk capped by gravel, while the gault-clay comes to the surface lower down the hill in Castle Street, but owing to the steep slope of the valley-side at this place, the ground is suitable for habitation.

It would appear, therefore, that the two sites suitable for occupation at an early period were the gravelly tract occupying the higher parts of generally low-lying ground of the loop on the east side of the river, and the high ground on which Castle

Street is now situated, extending from Magdalene Bridge to the hill-top at Castle End, and bounded by lower ground everywhere except to the north-west.

Each of these sites was suitable for protection. That on the left bank is at the end of a promontory of high ground in direct communication with an elevated country lying westward and south-westward.

The promontory ends eastward at the river, and could readily be protected by earthworks across it about the position of the Castle.

That on the right bank as already seen was partly surrounded by the river-loop and only required protection by works along the chord of the arc.

The geological conditions on the left bank are, as we have seen, comparatively simple. Those of the tract occupied by the town east of the river are more complex, and require further consideration.

These conditions have been very fully described by the late Professor Hughes in a paper read before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society¹. Much of the following account is largely based upon the contents of that paper.

The area east of the river represented on the maps is occupied by three geological formations, running in a general north and south direction, the newest being on the western side. On the east is the strip of gault-clay already mentioned as extending from Parker's Piece to Midsummer Common.

Parker's Piece and Christ's Pieces are situated upon this ground, and further north it occupies part of Butt's Green. This clay-tract is damp low-lying ground, clearly unsuited for habitation.

Its western margin starts near the south-western corner of Gonville Place, and extends along the south-west side of Parker's Piece, parallel to and a very short distance from Regent Street and St Andrew's Street, to the east end of Christ's Lane. It then bends round to take a more north-

¹ T. McK. Hughes, "Superficial Deposits under Cambridge," *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.*, xi. (1907), p. 393.

easterly direction across King Street to Butt's Green and finally to the river.

To the west of this is the area occupied by gravel, which is undoubtedly responsible for the site of the populous part of the ancient town.

Most of this area is relatively high, but there are local variations of some importance, to which reference will presently be made.

To the west and north of the gravel-covered area is the narrow strip of river-alluvium, lying at a low level, largely liable to floods in former times, and without modification, unsuitable for habitation. Parts of it are now relatively dry owing to artificial raising to which attention will be presently directed, and also no doubt owing to artificial changes in the river course which lay along the alluvial flat in channels different from that at present occupied, as shown by the Master of Jesus in a paper in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*¹.

On either side of the Cam the alluvial flat is bounded by lines running generally parallel to the river and at no great distance from it. From Sheep's Green to Magdalene Bridge, the river lies near the eastern side of the alluvium, but near the bridge the stream crosses the belt, and flows along its northern side to a point near the north-eastern limit of the maps.

The line separating gravel from alluvium on the right bank of the Cam differs on the Geological Survey Map and on the plan accompanying Professor Hughes' paper, being drawn further from the river in the latter. This is no doubt due to the frequent opportunities afforded to the Professor of examining excavations formed after the publication of the Survey map, for much of the higher ground mapped as gravel by the Surveyors is shown to consist of made-ground overlying the alluvium.

The alluvial tract and the lowest part of the ground occupied by gravel, which passes under the alluvium, was in its natural condition unsuitable for buildings, and the ancient town did

¹ A. Gray, "On the Watercourse called Cambridge in relation to the river Cam and Cambridge Castle," *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* ix. (1896), p. 61.

not encroach upon it. It was later utilised for the erection of monastic and collegiate buildings, and, as shown by Professor Hughes, the ground was extensively raised artificially for the purpose.

We may turn now to the further consideration of the gravelly tract which was chosen for the early settlement on the east side of the river.

The classification of the gravels according to age is fraught with difficulty. This however does not concern us. It is important to note that the deposits grouped under the title of gravel vary in composition and degree of coarseness, the coarser gravel being sometimes replaced by fine sands and loams. The sands and loams would be more readily washed away than the gravels, giving rise to lower ground, and the loams would hold up the water, forming marshy tracts.

Recent excavations in the grounds of the New Museums (Downing Site) showed the occurrence of much loam in the "gravels" of this place. Accordingly we find relatively low ground here which was in recent times of a swampy nature, and a depression extends from it past the Post Office to the river west of Jesus College. In Professor Hughes' plan, alluvium is represented as occupying the part of this valley towards the river, west of Jesus College. Along part of this valley the King's Ditch was cut. Professor Hughes suggests that "it is probable that the spur of gravel on which the ancient town was built was not quite continuous at the same level but that there was lower ground between the churches of St Peter (now St Mary the Less) and St Bene't along which the King's Ditch was taken without the necessity of making any considerable excavation except close to St Peter's¹."

To the east of the little valley extending from the Downing site to the river is higher ground occupied by gravel, which separates the valley from the low ground of gault-clay on which the Pieces stand. This gravelly tract extends from the eastern corner of Lensfield Road along Regent Street past Emmanuel College.

¹ Hughes, *loc. cit.* p. 411.

On the western side of the valley is another gravel tract, again of moderately elevated ground. This tract is of high importance to us. North of the low ground occupied by the western end of the King's Ditch it extends northward between the little valley on the east and the Cam on the west as far as Magdalene Bridge. On the comparatively high and dry ground of this tract ancient Cambridge east of the river was built.

The geology and physical features of that part of the old town which lay upon the western side of the river have already been considered. It only remains to state that the portion of the maps which represented the ground on the west side of the Cam on the site of the Backs and further westward is occupied by alluvium over the greater part of the College grounds, but that an important gravel terrace rises behind the alluvium, extending from Magdalene Bridge to Newnham, widening out in a southerly direction. A similar terrace is seen on the Chesterton bank opposite Midsummer Common. These terraces give rise to habitable ground, but this was outside the boundaries of ancient Cambridge, and has only recently been built upon, along the greater part of its length, though the village of Newnham no doubt owes its position to the gravel terrace, as do the villages of Barnwell and Chesterton to the terraces lower down the river.

Cambridge itself probably originated as a similar village or villages, but owing to the physical and geological conditions briefly outlined above, outstripped its neighbours, and grew by degrees into the important town which it has become.

J. E. MARR

ARMS OF THE UNIVERSITY AND THE TOWN

a. THE UNIVERSITY

The arms of the University are figured by Lyne and by Hamond. The former's figure is blurred and incorrect; and the latter omits the book from the middle of the cross. They were granted to the University by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux King of Arms, 2 June, 1573 (fig. 1). They are: *gules, on a cross ermine between four lions passant gardant or, a book gules.*



Fig. 1. Arms of University, 1573¹.

b. THE TOWN

In the plans of Lyne and Hamond the arms of the University are balanced by those of the Town. In Lyne's plan they appear beneath the word OPPIDI; in Hamond's beneath the words *Burgus Canteb.* In both plans the shield is charged with a tall castellated building of polygonal form flanked by two circular towers, apparently intended to represent Cambridge Castle; but, according to a grant of arms, crest, and supporters made to the Town by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux King of Arms, 7 June, 1575, the device in question was understood to represent a bridge, the device shown on the early seals of the Town and the Mayoralty (figs. 2, 3)². In the words of the grant "they haue not only vsed in the same seale the portraiture of a Bridg but also

¹ This shield, and the others which occur in our text, are borrowed (unless otherwise stated) from a paper by W. H. St John Hope, M.A., in *Camb. Ant. Soc. Proc. and Comm.* vol. viii. (N.S. ii.), no. xxxv. pp. 107—133.

² These figures are borrowed from a paper by T. D. Atkinson, Esq., in *Camb. Ant. Soc. Proc. and Comm.* vol. x. (N.S. iv. no. XLII. pp. 124, 127).

made shew therof in coollers being no perfect armes in such place and tyme as by the magistrates of the said Towne and Borough was thought most mete and convenient." Cooke accordingly proceeds to grant to them: "*Gules a Bridg, in cheif a flowerdeluce gold between two Roses siluer on a point waue thre Boates sables, And to the creast vppon the healm on a wreath gold and gules on a mount vert a Bridg siluer manteled gules dobled siluer the armes supported by two Neptune's horses the vpper part gules the nether part proper finned gold as, more playnly appeareth¹ depicted in the margent²."*



Fig. 2. Common Seal, 1423.



Fig. 3. Mayor's Seal, in use 1352.

These arms are shown on Speed's plan, 1610, Logan's 1688, and Custance's 1798, but without the supporters and the crest. This latter, intended for a bridge, is obviously derived from the castle on the plans of Lyne and Hamond.

¹ This word is conjectural. In the grant it is written "apped."

² From the original grant, for the loan of which I have to thank W. P. Spalding, Esq., Mayor of Cambridge, and J. E. L. Whitehead, M.A., Town Clerk. The grant is printed at length in Cooper, *Annals*, ii. 330.

J. W. CLARK

I

PLAN BY RICHARD LYNE, 1574

THIS plan of Cambridge, so far as I have been able to discover, is the earliest in existence. It is signed and dated in the left hand lower corner, RIC^d LYNE SCULPSIT. A° Dñi 1574. The *Dictionary of National Biography* (s.v.) states that Lyne was one of the engravers employed by Archbishop Parker; and on a genealogical chart engraved by him for Alexander Neville's tract *De Furoribus Norfolcensium Ketto Duce*, 1575, he describes himself as "servant (*servus*) to Archbishop Parker." I cannot, however, find any authority for the statement, often made, that our plan was drawn and engraved at Parker's expense¹. I admit, of course, the presence of Parker's arms upon it.

We find it occasionally bound up with a copy of the *Historia Cantebrigiensis Academiæ*, by John Caius², first published in 1574; but a careful study of that work has not revealed the slightest reference to the plan, and I therefore see no reason for believing that it was specially drawn to illustrate it.

The plan is a bird's eye view, 16 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches high by 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, including an ornamental border which encircles the whole plan. The spectator is supposed to be standing at the south end of the town. At the top, bottom and sides of the plan, the ornamental border is interrupted by a label, on which the points of the

¹ Gough, *British Topography*, i. 208, *note*.

² For instance, in the University Library, Cambridge, and in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

compass are written : SEPTENTRIO, MERIDIES, ORIENS, OCCIDENS; and at the top, separated by the word SEPTENTRIO, are two scrolls bearing respectively the words OPPIDVM and CANTEBRIGIÆ. In the right upper corner, occupying a space of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, by $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, including an ornamental border enriched with wreaths of fruit and flowers, is a descriptive note on Cambridge which I proceed to translate :

Cambridge, a very famous city, called Cairgrant from the river which flows beside it, was styled Cantebrigia from Cantaber, a noble Spaniard, the first founder of the University rather than of the City; Grauntecestre by the Saxons; and in times now past Grantebrige. The river, retaining to the present day its ancient name, prolongs a very lengthy course to the sea, with curving banks that sweep from south to north. The city, immortalising the name and memory of the Founder, preserves a University dignity which is even more illustrious than that of old.

History records that it was formerly surrounded by a wall, which was destroyed, together with the ancient appearance of the city, in the wars with the Picts, the Saxons, and the Danes. Henry the Third, King of England, about the year of our Lord 1265, fortified Cambridge with a ditch and gates. He was at that time defending himself here against the depredations and raids of outlaws who were holding the Isle of Ely. He would then have girt it about with a wall once more, had not Gilbert, Earl of Clare, occupied London in his absence, so that he was compelled to take steps to avert a fresh disaster. Some trace of this Ditch, which from that period got the name of King's Ditch, is to be seen upon this map. So that which was in the first instance provided with the deepest and broadest excavations for the delimitation and defence of the city, is now found convenient for the cleansing of dirt from the streets, and for washing filth into the Granta. If the men of Cambridge would unite their resources, and cause the brook which runs by Trumpington Ford to wash this Ditch, no city would be more elegant than Cambridge; and the remembrance of such an achievement would not only be grateful to posterity, but agreeable and advantageous to themselves.

It is worth noting that Andrew Perne, D.D., Master of Peterhouse, and Vice Chancellor, wrote a letter to

Lord Burghley dated 21 November in this year on the subject of the plague. After ascribing the prevalence of it at Cambridge partly to infection, partly to "the corruption of the King's dytch," he proceeds to make the same suggestion as the writer of the above paragraph :

I do send to your honor a brief note of such as have died of the plage in Cambridge hitherto, with a mappe of Cambridge, the which I did first make principally for this cause, to shewe howe the water that cometh from Shelford to Trumpingtonford and from thence nowe doth passe to y^e Mylles in Cambridge, as appearith by a blewe line drawne in the said mappe to Trumpingtonford (withowte any comoditie) might be conveighed...into the King's Ditch, the which waie as appearith by a red lyne drawne from the said Trumpingtonford to the King's Ditch, for the perpetual scouringe of the same, the which would be a singuler benefite for the healthsomnes both of the Universitie and of the Towne, besides other comodities that might arise thereby¹.

It would be interesting to know whether the paragraph on the plan was inserted with the intention of supporting this particular scheme; and if so, whether Dr Perne, or Archbishop Parker, or both, were responsible for it. A supply of wholesome water was not brought to Cambridge until 1610².

At a little distance to the left of this tablet are the royal arms, France and England quarterly, encircled by the garter and surmounted by a crown. Beneath are the arms of Archbishop Parker, separating the words MAT. CANT. The presence of these arms upon the map gives colour to the view that Lyne was specially connected with the archbishop.

In the left lower corner above the author's name and date, as already noticed, are the arms of the University

¹ Cooper, *Annals*, ii. 323.

² *Ibid.* iii. 36.

and the Town. These are described in the Introduction.

In the right lower corner are two lists of Hostels : the one for students in Arts, the other for students in Law.

HOSPITIA ARCISTARUM

- A Kinges Hall
- B Michael howse
- C Physwicke Ostell
- D Gregorye Ostell
- E Garett Ostell
- F S^t Marie Ostell
- G S^t Austines Ostell¹
- H Bernarde Ostell
- I S^t Thomas Ostell
- K Buttolph Ostell

HOSPITIA JURISTARUM

- L Ouins Inn
- M Paules Inn²
- N Clemens Ostell
- O Trinitie Ostell
- P S^t Nicholas Ostell
- Q Burden Ostell
- R Domus Pythagoræ
- S D S^{te} Bedæ
- T Crates ferrea ubi olim pons Canteber a Cantebro,
unde Cantebrigia.

¹ The letter of reference for this hostel has been omitted on the plan, perhaps intentionally. It stood on the S. side of King's College, and was fitted up as a pensionary in 1574.

² Dr Caius describes St Paul's Inn as "not far from St Michael's Church, towards the north, facing the market place."

These Hostels are all included in the list given by Dr Caius, except King's Hall and Michael House, which were not Hostels but Colleges and had been included in Trinity College by Henry VIII. Those included in his list, but omitted on the plan, are the Hostels of S. Margaret and S. Catherine, Tyler's Inn, Harleston Inn, God's House, and Rudd's Hostel. The three first had been included in Trinity College before the plan was drawn; the omission of Harleston Inn, an important Hostel near the Great Bridge, is not easy to explain; God's House had been absorbed in Christ's College; and for Rudd's Hostel, now part of the Castle Inn, opposite to Emmanuel College, there was no room on the plan¹.

Professor Willis, who had studied Lyne's plan with great care, wrote of it as follows :

"This plan is drawn without reference to scale, proportion, or relative position of buildings, and therefore requires to be employed with great distrust and caution, as may easily be shown by comparing King's College Chapel, S. Mary's Church, Queens' College, or any other of the buildings that have not been altered since it was drawn, with their real proportion and position.

"The representations of buildings in plans of this description, at this early period, are never to be trusted as exhibiting either the exact proportions, or the exact portraits, of the structures. They are conventional figures with a slight resemblance. The best mode of understanding them is to compare some of the figures with the actual remains. Thus, the flank of King's College Chapel between the turrets is drawn as high

¹ On the subjects of Hostels see *Arch. Hist.* i. pp. xix—xxviii, where a full list of them is given.

as it is long, whereas, actually, the length is to the height as three to one. Again, the height of the angle-turrets, as there drawn, is to their breadth as six to one, whereas it is in reality as eight to one. Moreover, ten windows are shown instead of twelve. And yet this part of the plan evidently assumes to be more of a portrait than the rest. All the quadrangles of the colleges are drawn as perfectly rectangular, and the buildings that compose them have the windows dotted in in rows, in a 'quincunx' order, with little gablets above, all alike, and with no indications of the large windows of hall or chapel, with the sole exceptions of Trinity College and King's College. Even the old quadrangle of King's College is square, and its north side extends behind the Schools in a range of chambers. In reality, however, this court was of an irregular figure, and the north side was occupied by a low hall and offices. Here and there a College gateway is indicated; as, for example, of Christ's College, Jesus College, and Trinity College. The stair-turret of Peterhouse is greatly exaggerated. Trinity College, from the straggling, unfinished position of its ranges of chambers has led to an attempt to show their position more minutely, and also that of the chapel, but in a manner exceedingly perplexing.

"The parish churches are similarly all represented in a conventional form; and are all alike, except Great S. Mary's, which, being the principal church, is roughly portrayed. Moreover, there is an attempt to give a circular form to the Round Church. Both colleges and churches, however, are drawn on a larger scale than that employed for the plan of the town; and thus occupy more space, and approach more closely together, than they do in reality. The outskirts of the town, on the

other hand, are drawn on a contracted scale, for the sake of crowding in details¹."

Notwithstanding these defects the plan is still a valuable record. It gives the ancient names of many streets, lanes, and places ; and, in the case of buildings, is occasionally useful as a witness of their existence, though it cannot be trusted for their extent or dimensions.

It is neither necessary nor desirable to describe such a plan as this with the minuteness required for some of the others, as for instance, for that of Hamond. On the other hand there are many points in it to which I wish to draw attention—if only as an introduction to the rest of the series. The River and the Castle have been described already in the Introduction ; and, further, I intend to defer most of my references to the history of particular structures until I reach the better illustrations of them furnished by Hamond. Nevertheless, I feel that I should not be treating this venerable relic of the sixteenth century with due respect if I did not conduct my reader through it, as if he were a stranger visiting the town ; and, as it is intended to be looked at from the lower or southern end of Cambridge, let us begin with the thoroughfare which even then was called *Trumpington Strete*. On our right is *Spittle ende*, a name derived from a Lazar House, termed "Hospital of S. Anthony and S. Eligius," which faced the modern Scroope Terrace. North of the buildings of this Hospital we see the word *Chanons* written beside a small enclosure surrounded by a wall. Within this enclosure is a small chapel-like building, facing the street. This enclosure is evidently the close popularly known as "Chanons

¹ *Arch. Hist.* i. p. xcviij.

Close," and the building is intended to represent the House and Chapel of the White Canons of S. Gilbert of Sempringham, who were established here in 1290¹. Part of Addenbrooke's Hospital now occupies this site. Eastward of Chanons Close is *Swinecrofte*, to which the author of the plan draws attention by the picture of a boar-pig, but Dr Stokes derives the name from Peter Swyn, who appears in the Hundred Rolls as the owner of a messuage in this neighbourhood. For the houses between Chanons Close and Pembroke Hall, including S. Thomas' Hostel (I), I will refer my readers to Dr Stokes. Eastward of the Hostel is the open pasture called from it *S^t Thomas Lecse*.

Penbroke hall is represented conventionally. Eastward of the quadrangle is a small piece of ground extending as far as a lane entered over a stile from the thoroughfare north of the College. This is the lane called *Venella versus le Swine croft* now absorbed in Pembroke College. Eastward of it is a large enclosure, on the north side of which is a strip lettered *Pascall close*. On the east of the ground trees are shown, with a building probably intended to represent a pigeon-house. Pascal Close, or Pascal Yard, belonged to a charity in Great S. Mary's Church, and its leases were charged with the obligation of providing a candle there from Easter to the eve of the Ascension. It did not become the property of Pembroke till 1833. The orchard to the south side of it, an acre in extent, was bought by the Foundress in 1363².

¹ For my knowledge of this part of Cambridge I am indebted to my friend Dr Stokes, who in his *Outside the Trumpington Gates* (Camb. Ant. Soc. 8vo. Publ. No. XLIV) has thrown a flood of light on many topographical difficulties. For the White Canons and Spital End, see Chapters VII, VIII.

² *Arch. Hist.* i. pp. 122, 124, 125.

On the west side of Trumpington Street is *Peterhouse*. It is represented conventionally, like Pembroke College, with a complete quadrangle, though the east side was never built. The houses between the College and the street may be taken to represent the original hostels, which were not pulled down till 1632¹. The preposterous size of the Master's tower has been already noticed. His garden is shown extending as far as the door opening into the through-passage at the west end of the Hall. Note the stile by which the ground west of the College is entered, and the wall next the fen. North of Peterhouse is a building intended for the church of S. Mary the Less². It stands in a large enclosure with entrances at the N. W. and S. E. corners. The latter entrance existed until 1734. We shall return to Peterhouse when describing Hamond's plan, Sheet 7.

North of S. Mary's Church is a thoroughfare intended for Little S. Mary's Lane, though drawn of about the same width as Mill Lane which succeeds it; and beyond the latter is the block of houses of which the University Press now forms part, drawn of an absurdly small size. North of these is the street (now called Silver Street) leading to the bridge.

Proceeding along Trumpington Street, on the east side, we have first *Buttolph Ostell*³, originally a hostel for students in Arts, but since 1466 leased by Pembroke College as a pensionary. It was separated by *Penny farthing lane* from the churchyard of S. *Buttolph*—beyond which are *Bernarde Ostell*³, *Benett Coll.* or Corpus Christi College, and the parish Church of S. *Benett*.

¹ *Arch. Hist.* i. pp. 31, 32.

² Historical details respecting the parish churches are deferred till we reach Hamond's more accurate representations of them.

³ *Arch. Hist.* i. p. xxv.

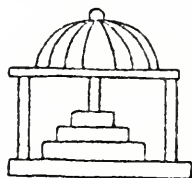
Behind these buildings is *Luttburne lane* (now Free-School Lane) closed by a stile at its north end. On the east side of this lane is a piece of ground of irregular shape, bounded on the south by the King's Ditch. Part of it is lettered *Augustine friers*, and a large quadrangle is shown, which may be intended for that of the Friars.

On the opposite, or west side of Trumpington Street are several large houses, behind which is a quadrangle lettered *Katherine hall*. South of this, at the corner of *Mill streate*, is a plot of garden ground, which represents the original site of Queens' College. Opposite *Katherine hall* are the two quadrangles of Queens' College, but no attempt has been made to indicate their relative size. The towers of the gate of entrance are shown. Beyond, to the north, is the site of the Carmelites or *White Friers*, extending to *Cholis lane*. From Queens' College we regain Trumpington Street by walking along *Plott and Nuts lane*, usually termed King's Lane.

King's College, as it appeared at the end of the sixteenth century, will be described when we come to Hamond's plan; as regards Lyne's we will merely point out the confusion into which he has fallen by placing the chapel far too near the southern limit of the site. This done, so little space was left to him that the bridge, which ought to have been nearly in the middle of the river bank between Cholis Lane and Clare College, is close to the lane; and it obviously must carry with it the ground planted with trees on the left bank, which was part of King's College grounds, but is treated by Lyne as though it belonged to Queens' College.

Opposite to King's College is *S' Edward's Church*, with the narrow S. Edward's Lane to the south of it, represented as a broad thoroughfare. If we pass along

it, we reach first the block of houses which stood eastward of the church, and were not entirely removed till 1874; and secondly, the *Pease markett*. If, instead of entering this, we turn to the left, we presently reach *Market Warde*, and the Market Cross. Lyne has preserved to us the appearance of this ancient cross, which was altered in 1587. Mr Atkinson, whose enlargement of Lyne's figure we reproduce, tells us that the cross "was raised on a flight of stone steps, and was protected by a lead-covered roof, supported by columns probably of wood." When the roof was removed the cross was left intact, as shown by Hamond, Sheet 9. The following extracts from the Town Treasurer's accounts illustrating the changes are here noted.



- | | | |
|-------|------------------|---|
| 1564. | <i>Expenses.</i> | To y ^e Painter for payntinge y ^e market Crosse,
xv ^s . iiij ^d . |
| | | To y ^e Plomer for mendinge y ^e leads about y ^e
crosse, iiij ^s . |
| 1569. | „ | For xxiiij ^{li} . of leade, xv ^{li} . of soder, and ij bushels
of coles occupied about the market crosse, xj ^s . |
| 1587. | „ | For takinge y ^e leade of y ^e crosse and for carryinge
the same, and for watchinge it the night before
it was taken downe, and for takinge downe the
tymber, iij ^s . iiij ^d . |
| | <i>Receipts.</i> | Of Thomas Metcalf for y ^e old wood of the crosse,
xv ^s . 1 |

From *Market Warde* we enter the *Market hill*, or Market Place². The market, with the adjoining church of S. Mary the Great, are better shown by Hamond, Sheet 9. We will therefore say no more about them in this place.

¹ Atkinson's *Cambridge*, p. 66; Cooper, *Annals*, ii. pp. 208, 244, 450.

² Alderman Newton writes of "the Hill against the Rose tavern." *Diary*, p. 101. [C.A.S. 8vo. Publications, XXIII.]

Opposite to the church, on the west side of *Heighe Warde*, or Trumpington Street, is *Vniversitie street*, made by Abp Parker in 1574, to provide direct access for the University from the Schools (here lettered *Comon Schols*) to Great S. Mary's Church, then used by the Senate on days of public ceremonial. Behind the Schools Quadrangle, is the Old Court of King's College very erroneously drawn (as Professor Willis has pointed out in the extract quoted above); and north of University Street is *S^t Marie Ostell* (F), a hostel for arts-students close to Gonville and Caius College.

In front of the Schools a thoroughfare is shown, to which Lyne assigns no name; but, as it was of great antiquity, and is frequently mentioned in medieval deeds and conveyances, it must be briefly described.

This thoroughfare, called School Street, or Scole lanes, opened into the main street of the town nearly opposite to the middle of the southern division of the burial-ground of Great S. Mary's Church. From this point the street extended westward to the south corner of the Schools, now the University Library, but in such a direction that had it been prolonged farther westward, it would have run under the south wall of the Schools. It turned, however, at a right angle, and extended northward, under the front wall of the Schools, to the Gate of Honour of Gonville and Caius College, which, as it was built expressly at the north termination of the street, serves as a landmark. It must be remembered that the modern front of the University Library is twenty feet in advance of the ancient front, and therefore covers the site of School Street. The portion of the present Senate House Passage which extends from the Gate of Honour to High Street, had no existence till the Senate House was built (1722—30) the site being occupied by S. Mary's Hostel. The western end of this passage, however, is of great antiquity, but has no specific name, being sometimes called the "lane under the garden of Gonville Hall," and sometimes "School lane," as a continuation of the other branches. These lanes, taken together, formed a zigzag communication from Trinity Hall to Great S. Mary's Church. The branch in front of the Schools was termed "North School Street"; that which joined the

High Street, "East School Street" or "Glomery Lane," and in the seventeenth century it had acquired the name of S. Mary Lane¹.

On Lyne's plan the word *Henney* is written along the western prolongation of School Street. This word, of unknown signification, was applied to the district in which Trinity Hall is situated. There was also a lane, called Henney Lane, which bisected the site of Gonville Hall from east to west, and was prolonged across the site of Trinity Hall to the river. Gonville Hall absorbed in 1498 the portion in which it was interested; and Trinity Hall did the same by the rest in 1545. But I cannot help thinking that Lyne had this lane in mind when he wrote the word *Henney* where we see it on his plan.

North of this lane some buildings are drawn which are marked in the plan as *Cains* and *Gunwell Colledge*. They are disposed round three courts, but the representation is entirely erroneous, and a tower-like structure which seems to be intended for the Gate of Honour, has wandered eastward to a point above the letter F.

West of King's College and Gonville Hall is *Mill streate*, an important thoroughfare before Henry the Sixth bought the enlarged site for King's College; but, when Lyne's plan was drawn the street consisted, as now, of two fragments, the one opposite Queens' College, and the other in the district we are describing. The name is usually written Milne Street, from the King's Mill and Bishop's Mill, to which it provided direct access. When the number of lanes which led down to the river, and the number of hythes along its banks are considered, the importance of such a street will be recognised².

¹ *Arch. Hist.* i. 318. The description is by Professor Willis.

² These lanes and hythes will be explained below as part of our description of King's College (Hamond's plan, sheet 9).

Clare Hall and *Trinitie Hall* are shown as three quadrangles of almost equal size, with no distinctive features.

Proceeding northwards along Mill Street we turn at right angles into *Findesiluer lane*, more usually called S. Michael's Lane or Trinity Lane, with Trinity College on our left. Lyne's view of it is curious, and we will return to it in connection with Hamond's wonderful representation of the great court as it was arranged before Dr Nevile's alterations.

We will next consider the district, roughly triangular, of which the apex is at the junction of *Heighe Warde* and *Bridge streate*, and the base is formed by *Sherers lane* and *Shoomaker lane*. The greater part of this district is shown as sparsely populated, with large tracts of garden-ground in the central portion. The buildings, with very few exceptions, are of little interest, and those few are all on the east side of High Street. We have, first, S. Michael's Church, and next to it Burden or Borden Hostel (Q), a law-students' hostel belonging to Clare Hall, as Clare College was then called. At some distance north of this, opposite to Trinity College Chapel, is the church of *Alhalowes in Iudaismo*, or All Saints in the Jewry. An attempt has been made to show the tower, and the through-passage by which it was pierced. The extent of the Jewry, or Jews' Quarter, is undetermined.

Opposite to the Jewry is *S^t Johns Colledge*, and an attempt has evidently been made to portray it with some approach to accuracy. The towers of the gate of entrance are roughly indicated; and the small court at the south-west corner of the principal court, begun 1528¹, is also shown. We also see the Master's garden, and the

¹ *Arch. Hist.* ii. 246.

wooden bridge leading to the walks beyond the river. Note the avenue of trees beyond the bridge. The College is, however, far better drawn by Hamond, Sheet 9.

From S. John's College we will enter *Bridge streate* or *Bridge Warde*, and cross the Great Bridge. On the right, after passing the bridge, is *Magdalen Colledge*, shown as a complete quadrangle. Note the attempt to indicate the gate of entrance by a break in the roof of the range of chambers next to the street. Opposite Magdalene College an unbroken row of houses is shown—which is more or less correct. In this part of Cambridge there are still many old houses, which may well have been in existence when our plan was drawn. Behind them is the Norman dwelling-house known at this day, as in ancient times, by the absurd name of House of Pythagoras (R), part of which is still standing. Note in the street, opposite the thoroughfare now called Northampton Street, an iron grating (T) which in 1574 marked a water course called "Cambridge"—for which see the Introduction (p.xxvii). Proceeding northward, we come to *S^t Giles* Church at the corner of what is now a road leading to Chesterton, but in 1574 it narrowed to a mere track; and nearly opposite to it is *S^t Peters* Church, drawn with some accuracy with a tower and spire. Beyond S. Peter's are the words *Parochia omnium sanctorum ad Castrum* to preserve the memory of the destroyed church of All Saints by the Castle; and on the east side of the street is a delineation of the *Castell*, the architectural history of which has been already sketched in the Introduction.

Returning to the Great Bridge, and crossing it, we see on the left an open space, as now, which was doubt-

less used as a wharf. On the same side, further to the south, is *S^t Clemens* Church; and close to it is *Clemens Ostell* (N), a law-students' hostel. At a distance from S. Clement's which is singularly at variance with the true distance, is the church lettered *S^t Pulcher*, i.e. S. Sepulchre's, or, the Round Church. Note the very small number of houses on this side of the street, as contrasted with the other. Behind them is *The Kinges dicke*, beyond which again is the common called Green-croft, indicated by the presence of some sheep feeding.

We will next turn to the left down *Iesus Lane*. Note the paucity of houses, here limited to a single row, with gardens, on the left hand, before the College is reached. This College is drawn with more than usual correctness, at some distance from the highway, with an entrance gateway, a complete quadrangle, and a central tower on a building which we know to be the chapel, but which on the plan looks like a row of chambers.

On the south side of *Jesus Lane*, occupying the angle between the lane and the main street, is the large enclosure lettered *Gray Friers*, which in 1574 was still the property of Trinity College. Beyond it there is nothing but open common, indicated by cattle grazing, with the exception of two or three houses next the lane, and a large building with three gables each surmounted by a cross, which is intended for the manor-house of S. Radegund. Note the words *Barnwell cawsey* applied to the prolongation of *Jesus Lane*.

Let us walk down *Jesus Lane*, till we reach the opening of *Walles lane*, now called King Street, and then, turning to the right, walk along it. Soon after turning the corner we come to what is called *Christes Colledge walke*, protected at each end by a stile. This is the walk

which still exists under the wall of Christ's College Fellows' Garden. Beyond the walk is a very interesting representation of a fragment of a *cultura*, two strips of arable ground, on which ripe corn is growing. Continuing our walk along *Walles lane* we pass under the wall of Christ's College Orchard, cross the King's Ditch by a bridge, and so reach the main street, which seems to have been still called Bridge Street in this place. Turning southward, we pass *Trinitie Churche* on the right, and presently reach *y^e gate to Barnewell*, at the corner of *Peti-curie*. Barnwell Gate was made by Henry the Third as part of his fortifications of the town; Caius affirms that no trace of it remained in his time, but a single wooden post marked its site. As we stand at the gate we have on the left the façade of Christ's College, with a pretentious gate-tower ornamented with a shield and supporters—intended evidently for the Lady Margaret's arms. On the right is S. Andrew's Church. Here we enter *Preachers streate* and *Preachers Warde*, so called from the Dominicans or Friars Preachers, whose house, lettered *Blacke friers*, was presently turned into Emmanuel College.

From the Black Friars we can follow *Dowdiners lane*, now called Downing Street and Pembroke Street, till we reach the corner of the *Augustine friers*, now the Museums. The ground is bounded on the east by a street called *Slaughter lane*, or more commonly "Fair Yard lane¹," from the *Fare yarde* at the end of it. Seventy years since the yard was termed Hog Hill, or the Hog-market; and the lane Slaughter house lane.

¹ *Arch. Hist.* iii. 147, where a lease from the Corporation of Cambridge, dated 28 March, 1783, is quoted.

II

PLAN FROM GEORGE BRAUN'S *CIVITATES ORBIS TERRARUM*, 1575

THIS plan first appears in the second book of the folio collection of maps entitled *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, by George Braun, or Bruin, and Francis Hogenburg, published at Cologne between 1572 and 1606¹. The plan is without date, but a description of Cambridge printed on the back, contained in a letter addressed to Braun by William Soon, is dated from Cologne, 20 May, 1575. William Soon, or Zoon, was educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1546—7, and M.A. in 1549. He was Professor of Civil Law 1561—63. Subsequently he settled at Cologne, where he acted as assistant to Abraham Ortelius, the famous geographer². He tells us in this letter that he had been asked by Braun to give him some particulars about Cambridge. This he proceeds to do in a style of hyberbolic laudation, seasoned with the usual exaggeration about Cantaber and other mythological personages. It is true that he does not specially commend the plan before us to his correspondent; but it is inconceivable that he should not have seen the document respecting which he was asked to write a letter; and more inconceivable still that, having seen it, he should have allowed a single

¹ There is no date on the title page, but the licence to print granted by the Emperor Maximilian II, is dated from Ratisbon, 24 August, 1576; and George Braun's own preface from Cologne, 1572.

² Cooper, *Athenæ*, i. 350.

word of his own to appear in connection with it. On the supposition that he left Cambridge in 1563, he could not have entirely forgotten the place in 12 years.

The plan is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches high by $17\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide. It is therefore about one-third larger than Lyne's plan, but, so far as the buildings are concerned, this difference is apparent rather than real. They are of nearly the same size in the two plans, the additional space being given to the environs of the town, on which sheep, oxen, and horses, are grazing. Like Lyne's plan, it is a bird's-eye sketch; but the spectator is supposed to be standing on the west side of Cambridge instead of on the south side; so that the buildings are drawn from a different point of view. There is, however, so close a general resemblance between the two plans, that it seems not unlikely that they may have been drawn by the same person; or, if this explanation be not admitted, the later plan has been copied from the earlier with much ingenuity so as to produce an appearance of novelty, without the introduction of any new facts, or a more accurate delineation of buildings. In fact, the buildings shown by Lyne have been turned round, and details, similar to his, introduced into the façades which front the spectator from the altered point of view. Let us examine the colleges in order.

At Peterhouse the quadrangle is now viewed from the west; the Master's tower is further exaggerated, and the space which Lyne shows on the west, beyond the churchyard, is taken to mean a broad entrance to the College, with a corresponding door inserted under the west gable of the north range. Pembroke Hall is unaltered. Bene't College is provided with an imaginary central door in an equally imaginary west front, at the north end of which is a tower, due apparently to a con-

fusion with Bene't Church. At Queens' College the two towers of the gate of entrance are shown, as is also the square tower in the middle of the south range; and the door in the west range, accessible from the bridge, is correctly drawn: but the name *White Friars* has got transferred, from the right position, given by Lyne, to the western quadrangle. In both plans King's College Chapel has lofty gables instead of pinnacles on the top of its towers, of which there are two instead of four; and the old quadrangle of the College is shown as extending beyond the north side of the Schools' Quadrangle. Braun, however, develops a quadrangle abutting against the east and west ends of the chapel on the north side, having evidently misunderstood the description in the Will of King Henry the Sixth, or perhaps having only heard a legend of its provisions. It results, however, from this new arrangement that the belfry and the Fellows' garden are placed correctly, or nearly so, with reference to the chapel. At Clare Hall and Trinity Hall no change has been attempted. Gonville and Caius College evidently offered considerable difficulty to the transformer, and he cannot be congratulated on what he has done. He has reduced Gonville Hall (lettered *Gunwell*) to one or at most to two ranges of building; and what I took to be the Gate of Honour in the former place has wandered still farther east, and now stands in a corner of the court with a door at the bottom, like a French staircase-tower. The buildings of Trinity College are jumbled together in inextricable confusion. At S. John's College the gate of entrance assumes considerable prominence; but the west range of the quadrangle is incorrectly drawn, as are the small kitchen-court and the garden, which were shown with fair correctness

by Lyne. Magdalene College presents a strange appearance. Lyne had drawn a slight indication of what might be a gate of entrance in the middle of the west range. This the draftsman employed by Braun has developed into a circular tower, external to the quadrangle. At Jesus College no new features have been introduced, but prominence is given to the absurd inaccuracies of Lyne, especially in regard to the gables which crown the two towers. At Christ's College Lyne's attempt to show a rectangular gate of entrance ornamented with heraldic devices, has been vulgarised into a hideous circular tower.

This plan is copied exactly, so far as the streets and buildings are concerned, in a work entitled *Illustrorum principumque Urbium Septentrionalium Europæ tabulæ; Amstelodami, ex officina Joannis Janssonii*, unfortunately without date. The description at the back of the plan is composed of that by Lyne quoted above, with the letter of William Soon appended to it. This letter is introduced by the following lines:

Ut vero, mi Lector, accuratissima hujus Urbis et Academiæ descriptio te minime fallat, eam ex sequentibus Guilielmi (*sic*) Sooni doctissimi quondam scriptoris et professoris ad Georgium Bruinum datis litteris facili negotio haurire potes, quæ sic habent.

The only differences between the two plans are to be found in the ornamentation. In both Lyne's list of Hostels and other buildings reappears in the right upper corner, on a tablet enclosed in an elaborate border, but with the items numbered 1—19, instead of being lettered A—T; and in the left upper corner, on a larger tablet, encircled with a more elaborate border, enriched with bunches of fruit and flowers, is a summary description of Cambridge, little more than a title, obviously

taken from that of Lyne. It may be translated as follows:

Cambridge, a city of great distinction in right wealthy England, derived its name from Cantaber, founder of the University. It was called Cairgrant from the river Granta which flows hard by; the Saxons named it Grauntecestre; and in former times it was styled Grantebrige.

Above this tablet are the Royal arms, surmounted by the crown, and encircled by the garter, exactly copied, but on a larger scale, from those of Lyne's plan. In what may be called Jansson's edition of Braun's plan, the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense* is omitted.

In the right lower corner of Braun's edition we see a gentleman conversing with a lady, and a second gentleman advancing towards them. In Jansson's edition these figures have been removed.

Such a plan as this is of no authority whatever as a topographical record, and we have only reproduced it as a curiosity which, from its date, has obtained a place among the plans of Cambridge.

We have used, for our reproduction, a copy of Jansson's edition.

III

PLAN BY JOHN HAMOND, 1592

ONLY one complete copy of this most important plan is known to be in existence. It is preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, but, oddly enough, it was not noticed by any antiquary previous to the late Professor Willis, whose attention was drawn to it accidentally, when enquiring in the library for the survey of Oxford by Ralph Agas¹. The two plans were included in the collections of Thomas Hearne, which came to the Library in 1755, among the other bequests of Richard Rawlinson, D.C.L. Hearne had received them from Thomas Baker in 1725, as shown by the following entry in one of his Common-Place Books:

On the 16th of March, 1725, I rec^d from Cambridge two old Maps (great Rarities and Curiosities) one of Oxford, the other of Cambridge, being both given me by my learned Friend the Reverend M^r Thomas Baker, Bach. of Div. of S^t John's College in Cambridge. They are in a shattered condition. That of Oxford was done by Ralph Agas².

These valuable plans "were some few years ago" (writes Mr Macray) "carefully mounted on canvas, on a wooden frame, and covered with glass"³—so that further injury is impossible. They hang opposite to each other, in the Selden Library, one on each side of the great west window.

¹ *Arch. Hist.* i. Introduction, pp. ci—civ.

² This valuable extract was kindly communicated to me by my friend Falconer Madan, M.A.

³ *Annals of the Bodleian Library*, ed. 2, p. 474.

Some years ago my friend J. E. Foster, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, found among his father's antiquarian collections a copy of the central sheet of this plan, in first-rate condition. As this sheet is perhaps the most valuable portion of the whole plan, and happens to be rather seriously damaged in what may be called the Hearne-Baker copy, it has been reproduced here in addition to the nine sheets of that copy. As my friend has most kindly given it to me, I should like to take this opportunity of tendering to him my most grateful thanks for so valuable a gift, as I did when I reproduced the sheet in my edition of Loggan's *Cantabrigia Illustrata*¹.

It is to me quite inexplicable that a plan so large, and so interesting to a large number of persons, should now be represented by, practically, a single copy. Where are the others? and where are the plates from which it was printed? It has been suggested to me that possibly a number of copies may be lying forgotten in a corner of some College Library; and at my request some of my friends, librarians in their respective colleges, have made diligent search, but, hitherto, I regret to say, without result.

Hamond's plan measures 3 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, by 2 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. It was originally printed in nine separate pieces, each about fifteen inches wide by twelve inches high, numbered in the margin for the guidance of the person who was to mount them on canvas. The figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, can still be plainly distinguished; but 7 has perished. The pieces are numbered from left to right, beginning with the left upper corner, and proceeding round the outer margin,

[¹ This sheet was presented by Mr Clark to the Bodleian Library.]

so that the central piece would have been the ninth. A careful examination has failed to discover any figure upon this piece; and it is possible that its position may have been thought to be as well indicated by leaving it blank as by marking it. The plan is washed over with a brown tint, with the exception of the streets and open spaces, which are usually left white, and the roofs, some of which are rudely coloured red. The buildings are shown in perspective, to the scale of 120 feet to the inch, extremely well delineated after the manner of a bird's-eye view, the spectator being supposed to be placed on the south side of the town; and the ground upon which they stand is most carefully laid down to scale, due proportion being observed between the town and the environs. The streets, colleges, and churches are lettered; and the houses in the town are drawn with the same detail as the colleges.

It is lettered at the top, in the middle of the second sheet, in large capitals, CANTEBRIGIA. Below this word are the royal arms, France and England quarterly, encircled by the garter, and surmounted by the crown. On the left, under the words SIGEBERTVS REX, are the arms of East Anglia—three crowns, two and one—each surmounted by crosses; and on the right, under the words BVRGVS CANTEB., the castle which we have seen already in Lyne's Plan, apparently intended to represent the arms of the Town.

In the right upper corner, on Sheet 3, in a frame surrounded by an ornamental border, is the following description of the castle:

CASTRUM quod hodie ruinosum vestigia regalis magnificentiæ expressa monstrat, haud dubie opus erat sub rege Gulielmo primo inceptum perfectumque. Legimus enim in libro vocato DOMESDAY

priuatorum ædificia xxvij vt locus vacuus castri constructioni regali fieret: per ea tempora fuisse demolita.

I append a translation of these sentences:

The castle, which, though now ruinous, shows unmistakeable evidence of royal magnificence, was without doubt begun and finished in the reign of King William the First. For we read in the book called DOMESDAY that 27 private houses were pulled down about that time in order that an open space might be provided for the royal building of a castle.

Below this, on Sheet 4, surrounded by a similar frame, is a short history of the Town of Cambridge. It is a good deal damaged by damp, and here and there whole words have disappeared, but the restoration of the original text would not, I imagine, be difficult. Such a task, however, to judge by what can be easily read, would hardly be worth the time involved; I shall not therefore attempt it.

In the right lower corner, on Sheet 5, on an ornamental tablet, flanked by columns, and surmounted by a pediment, is the following important inscription:

Habes in hac charta (Spectator candide) nouam Cantebrigie descriptionem, quam per scalæ mensuram multo quam antehac accuratius examinatam ad veros situs reduximus. Tu vero qua es humanitate equi bonique consulas. Interim fruire et bene vale: Cantebrigie ex aula Clarensi die 22 mensis februarii 1592. Johannes Hamond.

It may be translated as follows:

Thou shalt find in this plan (Impartial spectator) a new delineation of Cambridge which we have reduced to the true sites by means of measurements tested with far greater accuracy than heretofore. I pray thee, therefore, of thy courtesy, to be impartial and kind. Meanwhile may pleasure and good health be thine. From Clare Hall at Cambridge on the twenty-second day of February, 1592. John Hamond.

Beneath this tablet is a second, containing an elaborate scale, divided into *Stadium, Particæ (Perticæ), Passus, Vlnæ, Pedes*.

Who was John Hamond? Nothing appears to be known about him. A John Hamond, of Clare Hall, proceeded B.A. 1575—6, M.A. 1579, but the identification of him with the author of the plan must remain uncertain.

Beyond this frame, quite in the corner of the plan, between the river and the outer margin, is an engraved shield of arms, *quarterly*, 1 and 4, 2 bars and a chief indented (Hare) 2 and 3 *gyronny of twelve* (Bassingbourn). These are the arms of Robert Hare the antiquary, second son to Sir Nicholas Hare, Master of the Rolls, and Catherine, daughter of Sir John Bassingbourn. To his liberality, industry, and skill the University owes the volumes (now in the Registry) into which he caused to be transcribed a long series of documents relating to the history, rights, and privileges of the University and Town. He was thanked by the Public Orator for his benefactions in 1590 and again in 1591—the year before our plan was engraved¹. Does not the presence of this shield, without inscription, or other method of drawing the attention of the public to it, give the idea of an *Imprimatur*? May it not imply that Hare approved the plan, and possibly defrayed its cost?

At the bottom of the plan (right hand corner of Sheet 6) the following important words may still be deciphered :

Augustin Ryther et Petrus Muser sculpserunt.

[Augustin Ryther was associated with Christopher Saxton in engraving the maps of English counties

¹ *Endowments*, ed. 1904, p. 575.

published by the latter in 1579. He also engraved a map in L. Wagener's *Mariner's Mirror*, 1588, and eleven maps and title in *Expeditionis Hispanorum in Angliam vera descriptio*, by Petruccio Ubaldino, London, 1588. A translation of the latter work, made for A. Rytter, was "to be solde at the shop of A Rytter, being a little from Leaden Hall next to the signe of the Tower" (1590): it contains engraved title and arms and is dedicated by Rytter to Lord Charles Howard¹. Of Peter Muser nothing is known.]

In the left lower corner (Sheet 7), on a tablet surrounded by an ornamental border, is a short history of the University of Cambridge, making a pendant to the similar history of the Town on Sheet 3, already described. The middle and lower parts of this tablet have been seriously damaged by damp; but, to judge by what has been preserved, the world has not lost much. The author begins by referring the origin of the University, as well as of the Town, to the mythical Cantaber, son-in-law to Gurguntius, King of Britain, who reigned 375 B.C. The University so founded acquired great celebrity, but in process of time, in consequence of a series of misfortunes, a fresh start became necessary. In this extremity Sigebert, King of the East Angles, took the matter in hand, and restored the pristine prosperity. We should perhaps rejoice that the rest of the story is unintelligible. The names of Felix, Alured, and Pope Honorius emerge from the ruins of the text, but no connected narrative is possible.

In the left upper corner of the plan, occupying the whole of the first Sheet, is a list of the Colleges, Houses, or Halls of Scholars, with a summary notice

[¹ Information supplied by Mr G. J. Gray.]

in each case of the Founder, and the date of foundation. The arms of these educational bodies form a border to the sheet.

I shall translate the whole of Hamond's list, and reproduce the arms from the paper by my friend W. H. St John Hope, M.A., *On the Armorial Ensigns of the University and Colleges of Cambridge*, which he read before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1892¹, as the shields figured by Hamond are frequently damaged by damp, or are slightly incorrect. I have also to thank Mr Hope for adding the arms of Michael House, King's Hall, Clare Hall, and God's House. The numbers prefixed to the paragraphs are those of Hamond. It will be noticed that if the sheet be divided by an imaginary line extending from top to bottom, even numbers are on the left, uneven on the right.

Hamond's list, though it begins with the Public Schools, is headed:

Colleges, Houses, or Halls of Scholars, endowed with property and rents, in number one and twenty, enumerated in the exact order of their foundation, though at the present time, owing to amalgamation of foundations, they have been reduced to sixteen.

1. Public Schools were arranged and built from ancient times whereof no record has been preserved. But the new and splendid edifice thereof, in form like a College quadrangle, which we behold to-day, is recorded to have been partly built at the cost of the University after the year of our Lord 1136; partly to have been extended by subscription, out of donations gathered together from several pious benefactors. Of these the most important were William Thorpe, Lord Chief Justice of England in the reign of King Henry the Fourth, and the year of Our Lord 1400; and Thomas Rotherham, Archbishop of York, in the reign of King Edward the Fourth, and the year 1476².

¹ C. A. S. *Proc. and Comm.* viii. 107—133. The paper was read 16th November, 1892.

² This passage is full of mistakes. The earliest mention of "our great schools in School Street" is in 1347 (*Arch. Hist.* iii. 10). The foundation is said to

The arms of the University have been already described in the Introduction.

2. College or House of S. Peter, founded by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, in the reign of King Henry the Third, and the year of Our Lord, 1259¹.

The arms here figured are those traditionally assigned to the Founder, *gold, three pallets gules* (fig. 1), and were used by the College as its third shield.

The arms now borne by the College (fourth shield) in accordance with a grant by Robert Cooke, Clarendieux, in 1572, show four pallets instead of three, and are within a bordure of the see of Ely, *gules semy of gold crowns* (fig. 2)².

3. College or House of S. Michael the Archangel, founded by Hervey de Stanton, Canon of York and Wells, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the reign of King Edward the Second, and the year of Our Lord, 1324³. It is now incorporated with Trinity College.

have been laid by Sir Robert Thorpe, Master of Pembroke Hall 1347—64, and Lord Chancellor 1371. He died suddenly 29 June, 1372, leaving his estates to his executors, one of whom, Richard de Treton, Master of Corpus Christi College 1376—1377, gave 40 marks to the University. Subsequently, the work of building the Schools appears to have been carried on at the expense of Sir William Thorpe, brother to Sir Robert, for in 1398 (20 June) the University agreed with his executors that exequies should be said for the repose of the souls of Sir William and his wife, Lady Grace, because they (the executors) "had caused to be built Divinity Schools, with a Chapel for the souls of the aforesaid William and Grace his wife" (*Arch. Hist.* iii. 10, 11). Our writer confounds this William Thorpe with another William Thorpe who was Chief-Justice of the King's bench, and disgraced for bribery 1350.

The east side of the quadrangle was completed by Archbishop Rotherham in or about 1475, in which year the University caused his name to be entered among its principal benefactors because he had "completed the Schools, together with a new Library over them" (*Arch. Hist.* iii. 15).

¹ This date is wrong. Balsham removed his scholars from the Hospital of S. John to two Hostels near the Church of S. Peter, 31 March, 1284; and his removal was confirmed by Letters Patent of King Edward the First, 28 May, 1284.

² Hope, *ut supra*, p. 112.

³ The College was solemnly opened by the Founder 27 Sept. 1324. *Arch. Hist.* i. xxxviii.

The arms are those commonly assigned to Hervey de Stanton : *vair and a canton gules* (fig. 3).

4. College or Hall of the University, founded by Richard Badew, Chancellor of the University, in the reign of Edward the Second, and the year of Our Lord, 1326¹. It is now incorporated with Clare Hall.

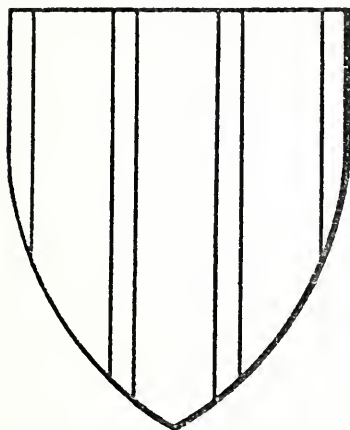


Fig. 1. Third shield of Peterhouse.

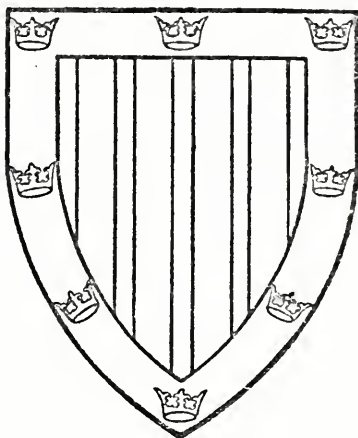


Fig. 2. Fourth shield of Peterhouse, 1572.

The arms are those assigned to Richard de Badew, *three eagles on a bend cotised* (fig. 4).

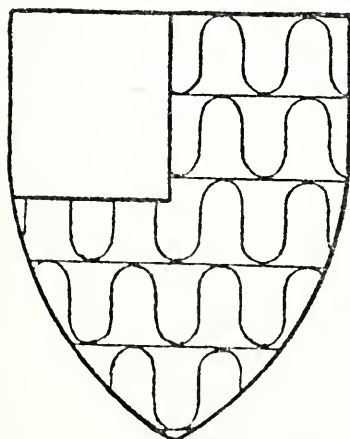


Fig. 3. Arms of Michael House.

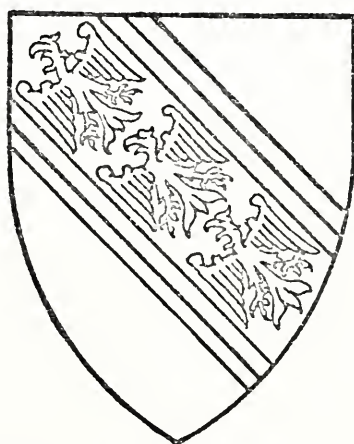


Fig. 4. Arms of University Hall.

¹ Rich. de Badew declared the House open, 15 July, 1326. *Ibid.* i. xl.

5. College or Hall of the King, founded by King Edward the Third, in the year of Our Lord, 1337¹. It is now incorporated in Trinity College founded by King Henry the Eighth.

The arms shown by Hamond are those of England within a compony border (fig. 5), but there is no proof that they were ever borne by King's Hall.

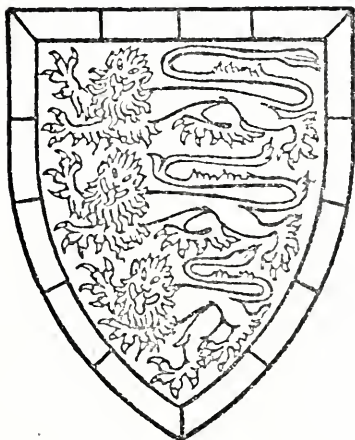


Fig. 5. Arms of King's Hall.

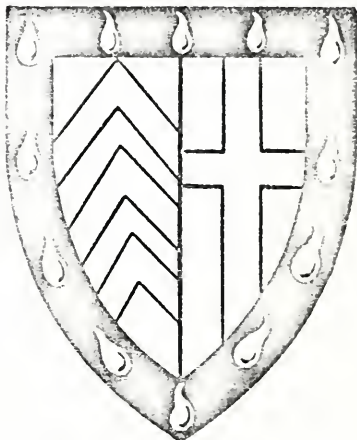


Fig. 6. Arms of Clare Hall.

6. College or Hall of Clare, founded by Dame Elizabeth de Burgo, Countess of Clare, University Hall aforesaid with its revenues being included in her foundation, in the reign of Edward the Third, and the year of Our Lord, 1340².

The shield is almost obliterated, but there can be no doubt that it bore the arms of Clare Hall, namely, those of the Foundress, which also appear on the first seal of the College. They are those of Clare, impaling Burgh, within a black bordure *semy of tears* (fig. 6)³.

¹ The Charter of Edward III is dated 7 Oct. 1337. *Ibid.* i. xli.

² Walter de Thaxted, Master of the "House of the University in Cambridge" made over to the Lady Clare and her heirs for ever the advowson of the House, 5 April, 1340. Wardale, *Clare College*, 1899, p. 3.

³ Hope, *ut supra*, p. 114.

7. College or Hall of Dame Marie de Valence, or of Pembroke, founded by Marie de Valence, a French lady, widow of Audomar Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Edward the Third, in the year of Our Lord, 1347¹.

Mr Hope writes of this shield (fig. 7): "It consists of the arms of the Foundress, as shown on her seal, without any difference. These arms are derived from those of De Valence, marshalled with those of S. Paul by the curious process known as dimidiation. This early method of combining the arms of husband and wife was

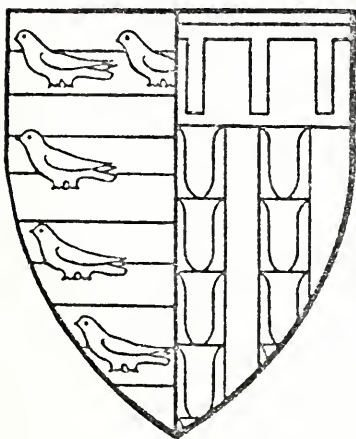


Fig. 7. Arms of Pembroke Hall.

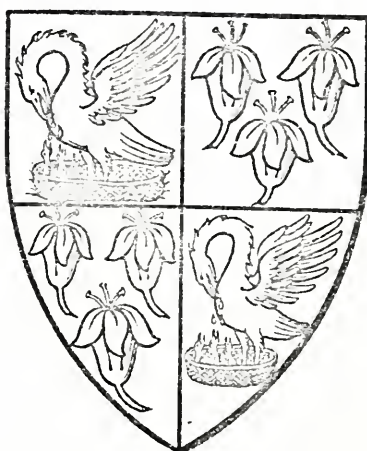


Fig. 8. Arms of Corpus Christi College.

accomplished by halving or dimidiating the two shields vertically, and joining the dexter half of one to the sinister half of the other. In practice a little more than the half of each shield was sometimes shown, as in the example under notice, when two of the three pallets and three of the five points of the label in the S. Paul arms are given²."

¹ The royal license for the foundation is dated 24 Dec. 1347. *Arch. Hist.* i. xlii.

² Hope, *ut supra*, p. 114.

8. College of Corpus Christi and S. Mary the Virgin, or of S. Benedict, founded by brethren of the Gild of Corpus Christi, and of the Gild of S. Mary the Virgin, in the reign of King Edward the Third, and about the year of Our Lord, 1347¹.

This shield is much damaged in Hamond's plan. The arms were granted to the College by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux in 1570, and are: *quarterly 1 and 4 gules a pelican in her piety silver* for the Gild of Corpus Christi;



Fig. 9.

Arms of Trinity Hall, ancient.

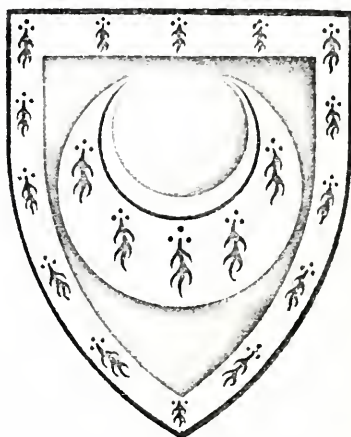


Fig. 10.

Arms of Trinity Hall, 1575.

2 and 3 azure three silver lily-flowers for the Gild of Our Lady (fig. 8)².

9. College or Hall of the Holy Trinity begun by a Prior of Ely in order that he might lodge therein his monks sent thither for purposes of study³. Afterwards it was founded and endowed by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, in the reign of King Edward the Third, in the year of Our Lord, 1347⁴.

¹ This date is correct. See *History of Corpus Christi College*, by H. P. Stokes, LL.D. 1898, Chapter I.

² Hope, *ut supra*, p. 117.

³ This hostel was bought by John de Crawden, Prior 1321—41, and sold to Bp. Bateman for £400 in or about 1350. *Arch. Hist.* i. 210.

⁴ The Bishop's charter of foundation is dated 15 January, 1349—50, but he may well have been making preparations in 1347. *Arch. Hist. ut supra*; *Trinity Hall*, by H. E. Malden, Chapter I.

The arms shown by Hamond are those of the Founder, Bishop Bateman: *sable a crescent ermine within a bordure engrailed silver* (fig. 9). In 1575 these interesting arms were set aside by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, who granted to the College a crest, and altered the ancient *engrailed silver bordure* to a *plain bordure ermine* (fig. 10)¹.

10. College or Hall of Goneville, founded by Edmund Goneville (*sic*), Rector of Terington in the County of Norfolk, in the reign of King Edward the Third, and the year of Our Lord, 1348. It is now incorporated in the College of Goneville and Caius.

License of foundation was granted to Gonville by Edward the Third, 28 January, 1347—48. The College had no arms of its own, but used those of the Founder until the re-foundation by Dr Caius. These are shown by Hamond: *silver a chevron between two couple-closes indented sable with three gold scallops on the chevron*. These arms are shown in the dexter half of the shield of Gonville and Caius College (fig. 20)².

11. College of God's House, first founded by William Bingham, Rector of the Church of S. John Zachary, London, within the precinct of the present King's College, in the reign of King Henry the Sixth, in the year of Our Lord, 1442. It was founded for the second time by the same King Henry the Sixth in Preachers' Street, opposite to the Church of S. Andrew, in the 24th year of his reign, and the year of Our Lord, 1445. It is now incorporated in Christ's College³.

The College had no arms, but Hamond shows a shield bearing arms intended for those of Bingham, namely: *gold a fess gules charged with three silver*

¹ Hope, *ut supra*, p. 115.

² Hope, *ut supra*, pp. 115, 127.

³ Bingham founded God's House on its first site in or about 1439; and it received a royal charter as a College, 9 Feb. 1441—42. The new site in Preachers' Street was confirmed to him by Letters Patent, 26 Aug. 1446.

water-buckets (fig. 11); but Mr Hope points out that there is no evidence that these were borne by him¹.

12. College of S. Mary and S. Nicholas, called the Royal College, founded by King Henry the Sixth about the year of Our Lord, 1443.

"The royal foundation of King's College on its first establishment in 1441, so far as we at present know, had neither arms nor seal. On its enlargement, in 1443, the splendid silver seal, which is still in use, was engraved.

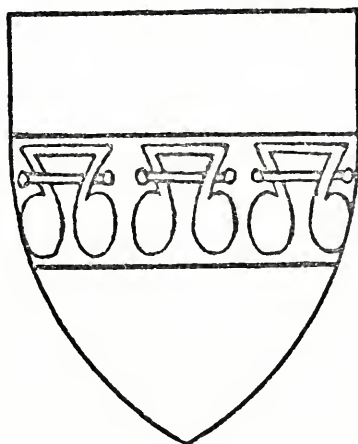


Fig. 11. Arms of God's House.

It had in base a shield of great interest, which may be blazoned as: *Sable, a mitre pierced by a crosier between two lily flowers proper; a chief per pale azure with a fleur-de-lis of France, and gules a lion of England* (fig. 12).

"This beautiful composition contains quite an epitome of the history of the college; the lilies of Our Lady, and the mitre and crosier of St Nicholas, denote the patron saints in whose honour it was founded, while the royal patronage is shown by the chief derived from the royal arms....

¹ Hope, *ut supra*, p. 118.

"By letters patent dated January 1st, 1448—9, Henry VI authorised his two colleges at Cambridge and Eton to bear arms.....The Cambridge grant authorises an entirely new shield. The royal chief of the first arms is retained, but the lilies and the mitre and crosier give place to three silver roses, and the arms of King's College now are: *Sable, three roses argent; a chief per pale azure with a fleur-de-lis of France, and gules a lion of England*" (fig. 13)¹.

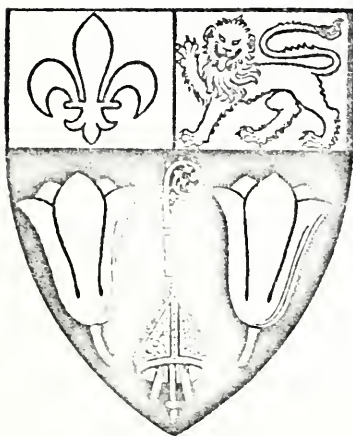


Fig. 12.

First Shield of King's College.

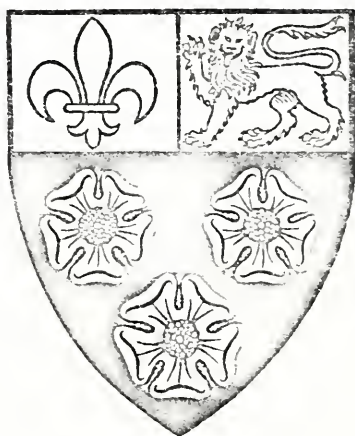


Fig. 13.

Second Shield of King's College.

Hamond figures the second of these two shields; but, unfortunately, his drawing is much damaged by damp.

13. College of S. Margaret and S. Bernard, commonly called Queens' College, founded by Margaret Queen of England, daughter of René King of Sicily and Jerusalem, wife of King Henry the Sixth, during the reign of that King, in the year of Our Lord, 1448.

The arms shown by Hamond are those of Margaret of Anjou, with six quarterings, described as follows by

¹ Hope, *ut supra*, p. 118.

Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, in 1575: "*Quarterly: the first quarter barry of eight argent and gules (for Hungary); the second asur semy flower-de-lucis gold a label of three points argent (for Naples); the third argent a crosse batunè between fower crosses golde (for Jerusalem); the fourth asur semy flower-de-lucis golde a border gules (for Anjou); the fifte asur two lucis indorced semy crosse crosselets golde (for Bar); the sixt golde on a bend thre egles displaide argent (for Lorraine)*" (fig. 14)¹.

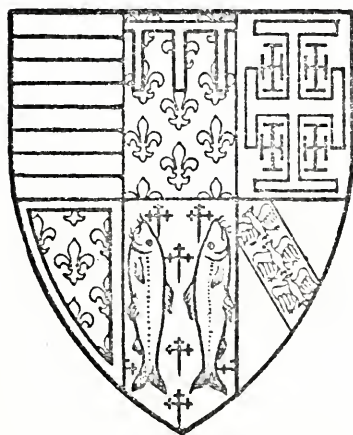


Fig. 14. Arms of Queens' College :
first Shield.

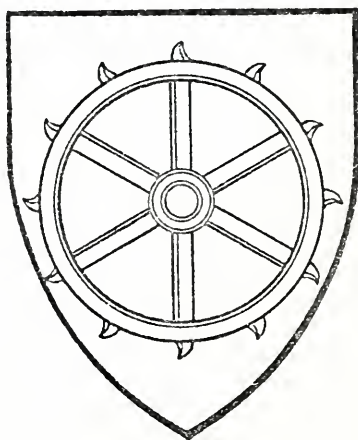


Fig. 15.
Arms of S. Catharine's College.

14. College or Hall of S. Catharine, founded by Robert Woodelärke, doctor of Divinity, Chancellor of the University, and Provost of King's College, in the reign of King Edward the Fourth, in the year of Our Lord, 1473².

¹ Hope, *ut supra*, p. 120. *Hist. of the Queens' College of S. Margaret and S. Bernard*, by W. G. Searle, M.A., p. 36.

² Robert Woodelärke was Provost of King's College, 1452—1479; and Chancellor of the University in 1459, 1460, and 1462. He made the first purchase for the site of his intended College in 1459; but the outbreak of civil war compelled him to lay aside his plan for some years, and he did not obtain his charter till 15 Edward IV, 16 Aug. 1475. *Arch. Hist.* i. lxvii.

"Robert Wodelarke's 'college or hall of S. Katherine the virgin' seems always to have borne for its arms: *gules, a Katherine wheel gold* (fig. 15). No grant, however, exists for this shield, and we have no earlier authority for it than the *Catalogus* of 1572. At the Visitation of 1684 it was noted to 'have been auncientlie borne and used by the Master and Fellows of the said House.' In his *Sphere of Gentry*, Sylvanus Morgan gives the field of the shield as *sable* instead of *gules*, perhaps from

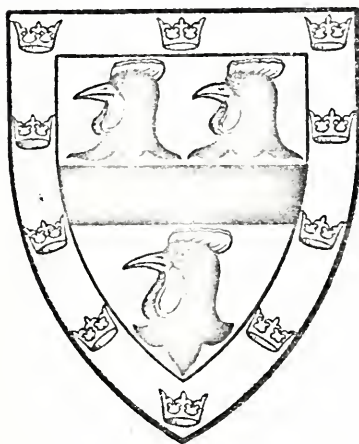


Fig. 16.
Arms of Jesus College, 1575.

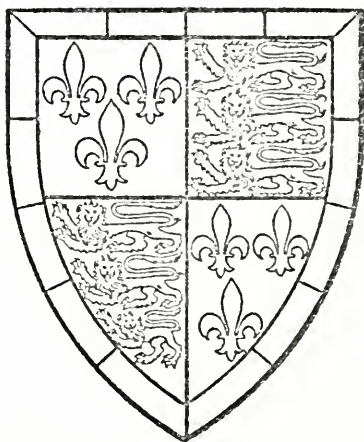


Fig. 17. Arms of Christ's College
and S. John's College.

analogy with the arms of the founder's college of King's, but the red for the virgin martyr seems more fitting¹."

15. College of Jesu and S. Radegund, founded by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, in the reign of King Henry the Seventh, and in the year of Our Lord, 1497.

The present arms (fig. 16), which are those of the Founder within a bordure of the see of Ely, were granted, with a crest, by Cooke in 1575. They were

¹ Hope, *ut supra*, p. 123.

blazoned in the letters patent as: *silver a fesse bettween thre cocks heads razed sable combed and watted a border gules semy crowns golde*¹.

These arms are usually drawn, as by Hamond, with a mitre on the fess, a practice for which there is no proper authority.

16. College of Christ, founded by the Lady Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry the Seventh, during the reign of the said King, in the year of Our Lord, 1505, God's House before mentioned being included in her foundation.

17. College of S. John the Evangelist, founded by the executors of the Lady Margaret aforesaid in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, and the year of Our Lord, 1509, a House of Canons Regular or Brethren of the Hospital of S. John the Evangelist having been included in her foundation.

The two Colleges have always borne the same arms, namely, those of their Foundress: *France modern and England quarterly with a bordure compony silver and azure* (fig. 17)².

18. College of S. Mary Magdalene or Buckingham was begun to be built by Henry Duke of Buckingham; but the buildings, the construction of which had been interrupted, were almost finished by the Abbots of Ely, Ramsey and Walden. Finally Thomas Audeley, Baron of Walden, and Chancellor of England, founded and endowed a College there under the title of S. Mary Magdalene in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, in the year of Our Lord, 1542³.

No arms of Buckingham College are known.

The arms of Magdalene College are those of its Founder, to whom they were granted in 1538: *quarterly*,

¹ Hope, *ut supra*, p. 124.

² Hope, *ut supra*, p. 125.

³ Hamond reproduces in this passage a tradition preserved by Dr Caius (*Hist. Cantab. Acad.* p. 77). This Duke of Buckingham was beheaded by Richard the Third in 1483. Audley's charter is dated 3 April, 1542. *Arch. Hist.* i. lxxvii.; ii. 359—362.

per pale indented, gold and azure, in the 2nd and 3rd quarters an eagle displayed gold; over all on a bend azure a fret between two martlets gold (fig. 18)¹.

19. College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity founded by King Henry the Eighth, in the year of Our Lord, 1546. The House of S. Michael and King's Hall above mentioned together with their revenues having been included in his newly founded College in the year of Our Lord, 1546.

The arms of Trinity College are: *silver a chevron between three roses gules; on a chief of the last, a lion passant gardant between two books gold* (fig. 19)¹.



Fig. 18. Arms of Magdalene College.



Fig. 19. Arms of Trinity College.

20. College of Goneville and Caius, founded by John Caius, doctor of Medicine, formerly Fellow of Goneville Hall, in the reign of Queen Mary, in the year of Our Lord, 1557, Goneville Hall aforesaid with its revenues having been included in his foundation.

The arms of Gonville, described above No. 10, are here impaled with those of Caius (fig. 20), which were granted to him by Laurence Dalton, Norroy King of Arms, in 1560. These arms are described in the grant as :

¹ Hope, *ut supra*, p. 126.

Golde, semyd with flowre gentle in the myddle of the cheyfe, sengrene resting upon the heades of ij serpentes in pale, their tayles knytte together, all in proper colour, restinge upon a square marble stone vert, betwene their brestes a book sable, garnished gewles, buckles gold...betokening by the boke, learning; by the ij serpentes resting upon the square marble stone, wisdom with grace founded and stayed upon vertues stable stone; by sengrene and flower gentil, immortalite y^t never shall fade.

Hamond omits the *bordure compoy silver and sable* which was added to the shield by Robert Cooke, Clarendieux, in 1575¹.

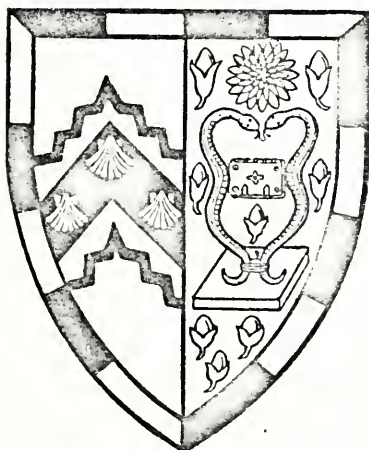


Fig. 20. Arms of Gonville and Caius College.

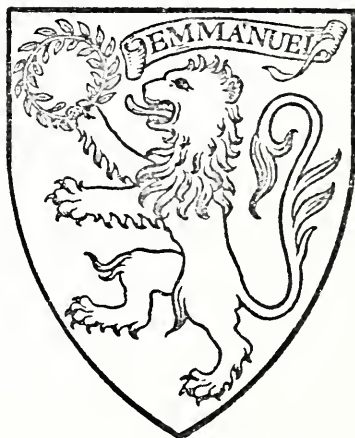


Fig. 21. Arms of Emmanuel College.

21. Emmanuel College, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, Councillor to Queen Elizabeth and Chancellor of her Exchequer, in the reign of that Queen, in the year of Our Lord, 1584, on a site formerly of the Friars Preachers.

"The arms borne by Emmanuel College are: *silver a lion rampant azure, holding in his dexter paw a wreath of laurel vert, and with a scroll issuing from his mouth with the word EMMANUEL* (fig. 21). These

¹ Hope, *ut supra*, p. 127.

arms were granted to the college in 1588, four years after its foundation, by Cooke, Clarencieux. They are derived from the arms of the founder, who bore *silver three lions rampant azure*¹."

Hamond omits the scroll.

I will proceed, in the next place, to describe Hamond's plan in detail, beginning, as in the case of Lyne's plan, at the south end of the Town² (Sheet 7).

On the east side of *Trompyngton Strete*, as in Lyne, are the words *Spitel Ende*, at the south end of an enclosure measuring, by Hamond's scale, about 340 feet from north to south, by 100 feet from east to west. At its southern end is the Spital, or Hospital of S. Anthony and S. Eligius, a building in two wings with a garden behind it, exactly as it is shown in the plan of Custance (1798). A lane at the northern end of the enclosure, which existed in 1798, led to arable land eastward. Next to this is *Chanons close*³; after which is a succession of houses and gardens, some of them of considerable extent, and lastly, at the corner of *Trompyngton Strete* and *Dowe dyers Lane*, is *Pembroke Hall*.

In order to make the topography of this College and its immediate neighbourhood as clear as possible, I have here reproduced a facsimile of Hamond, on a somewhat slightly reduced scale, which was made for the *Architectural History* (fig. 22).

When the Foundress began to acquire the site, she

¹ Hope, *ut supra*, p. 128.

² For the topography of this part of Cambridge consult *Outside the Trumpington Gates*, by Rev. H. P. Stokes, LL.D. (Camb. Ant. Soc. 8vo. Publ. No. XLIV., 1908).

[³ Of this close Fuller in his *History* (ed. Prickett and Wright, p. 46) writes: "White Canons, almost over against Peter House, where now a brick wall and an inn with the sign of the Moon." The wall is shown in the plan, but there is no indication of an inn.]

purchased, 14 September, 1346, from Hervey de Stanton, Rector of Elm, and probably a nephew of the Founder of Michael House, a messuage described in the conveyance as "between a Hostel of the University on the one part, and the King's Ditch belonging to the Town of Cambridge on the other; one head abutting on the King's High way, and the other on a lane which leads to Swincroft¹." The King's Ditch has been already described in the Introduction. It will be noticed that the name, as used in 1346, applies to the road beside

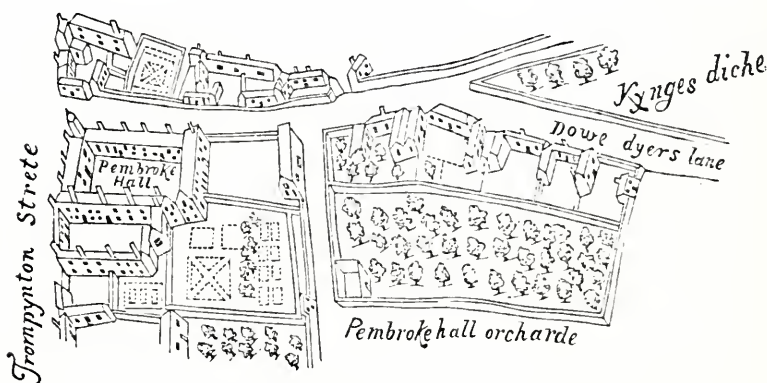


Fig. 22. Pembroke Hall, reduced from Hamond's plan.

the Ditch, as well as to the Ditch itself. The eastern abuttal of Stanton's messuage is the narrow lane, leading from the road by the Ditch, otherwise Dowe dyers Lane, to the open space south of *Pembroke Hall orcharde*, and east of the houses between the Hall and *Chanons close*. When the conveyance was drawn this northern portion of the common land was called *Swincroft*, a name which in Lyne is restricted to the southern portion. The part which is lettered on our plan *S. Thomas lees*, is evidently

¹ *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 122.

intended to represent pasture, which extends eastward as far as *Preachers Streete*, while the ground to the south, behind *Chanons close*, and behind the houses between it and *Spitel ende*, is laid out in strips of arable, a few running north and south, but the greater part running east and west¹. The whole of this ground was part of Ford Field.

East of the lane leading to Swinecroft is (1) an enclosure next the street divided by fences into several plots, with houses. The whole represents Paschal Yard, which was leased to Pembroke Hall in 1609 and bought by them in 1833²; (2) a larger enclosure planted with trees. This is the acre of meadow bought by the Foundress 4 April, 1363, for use as an orchard. In the south-west corner of this ground is an enclosure which may be intended for the Tennis court referred to in some extracts from College Accounts made by Dr Matthew Wren:

1564. Boards to make a tenyse court (£1. o. o.).

Lyne shows a large pigeon house in the middle of this orchard.

The southern abuttal of Stanton's messuage is a building called University Hostel. It does not appear that this was used for the accommodation of students like the other Hostels; nor is its name recorded in any of the lists of Hostels. The Foundress bought it from the University, 11 December, 1351; and, possibly, part of it was used for her quadrangle. However this may be, it was certainly rebuilt in 1579³, and was probably

¹ Maitland, *Township and Borough*, pp. 112—116. Professor Maitland notes that these Lees had once been ploughed in selions, and that they may be seen to this day, east of the avenue of Downing College. *Ibid.* p. 115, note 3.

² *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 125.

³ In the MS. history of the Masters of the College by Dr Matthew Wren, preserved at Pembroke, is the following passage. The annalist is recording the



then used as a pensionary. It was pulled down, at least, in part, in 1659, when Sir Robert Hitcham's building, on the south side of the second court, was begun.

Hamond shows the primitive quadrangle of Pembroke Hall, and adjoining it on the south, a second and smaller quadrangle, which may, I think, be identified with University Hostel, as the extract quoted in the note below says expressly that "it was rebuilt on the same site."

These two pieces of ground were succeeded by three others; Cosyn's Place; ground belonging to a chantry in the Church of S. Mary the Less; and Bolton's or Knapton's Place. These may, perhaps, be indicated by the three strips south of the building which I have ventured to identify with University Hostel. South of them again was S. Thomas' Hostel, acquired from S. John's College in 1451, which I identify with the large building set back from *Trompyngton strete* with two wings on both its east and west sides, and an orchard behind, stretching back as far as the Lees, where a large barn-like building is shown. This Hostel was for students of Arts, and was governed, like the rest of those institutions, by an interior and exterior Principal. It was attached to the College, to which it paid rent in the same manner as Physwick Hostel to Gonville and Caius, or S. Bernard's Hostel to Corpus Christi. It was suppressed at about the same time as some others (after 1526), and then let partly as separate tenements, partly reserved for College use¹.

For the identification of the houses which intervened

good deeds of Wm. Fulke (1578—89): "Anno 1579, ipso Authore, ædificium illud extruitur quod eodem loco situm cum sit, etiamnum appellamus Hospitium Universitatis huicque operi ipse Custos viginti libras confert; reliquum onus Collegio imponitur."

¹ *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 124.

between what I have suggested for S. Thomas' Hostel and *Chanons close* we have but few data. The most interesting appear to have been (1) a house tenanted by a family named Swyn, who, according to Dr Stokes, gave their name to the neighbouring croft; and (2) Pater-noster Hostel, owned by John Paternoster, who flourished in the middle of the thirteenth century¹.

We now cross the street and follow it on its western side to Peterhouse. The area which now comprises part of Scroope Terrace, S. Peter's Terrace, the grounds of Scroope House and of Grove Lodge and the New Fellows' Garden of Peterhouse is represented by Hamond as a meadow, without divisions or house-enclosures. It is fenced from the road and on the side next Peterhouse, and it extends as far as the brook which is the eastern boundary of Coe Fen. Lyne's plan shows that this land lay in pasture in his time, and it seems to have been reckoned as a part of "Coe Fen Leys": but, as the terriers of Barnwell Field show, it had once been divided into arable strips, or "selions²." The southern part of it, called Mortimer's dole, belonged to the manor of Newnham and was granted by Lady Ann Scroope to Gonville Hall, about 1501. The northern part, consisting of seven acres, was called Inglis Croft, otherwise Volye Croft, and lay next the wall of Peterhouse Grove. This part belonged to the White Canons, whose house faced it on the opposite side of Trumpington Street. It was acquired by Peterhouse in 1569³.

Peter Howse backside & walkes (see fig. 23) is the name given by Hamond to the ground now occupied by

¹ Dr Stokes, *ut supra*, Chapter VI. and the Index.

² Maitland, *Township and Borough*, pp. 109—111.

³ Walker, *History of Peterhouse*, p. 22.



the College Grove and the Fitzwilliam Museum. This ground, extending as far as Coe Fen, had been arable in the thirteenth century¹. The southern half of it was called Wynwick's croft, after a fourteenth century tenant. The northern half was surrendered to the College in

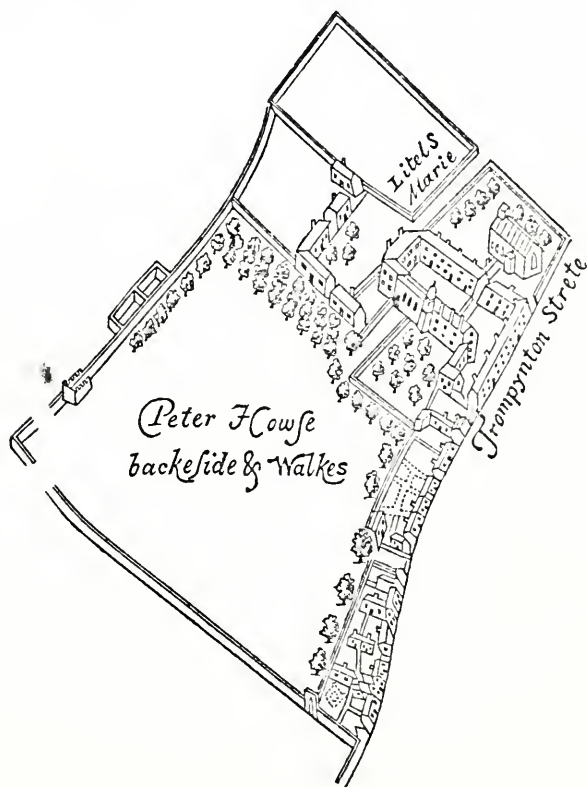


Fig. 23. Peterhouse, reduced from Hamond's Map of Cambridge, 1592.

1307 by the Friars of the Sack, together with the stone manse on it which they occupied. Hamond represents the whole of this Backside as enclosed by a wall: it was built in 1501 and still exists along the western boundary

¹ *Arch. Hist.* IV, Peterhouse, fig. 1 and Maitland, *ut supra*, p. 111.

and along the southern boundary as far as the site of the Fitzwilliam Museum. The Backside is bordered on all sides, except the southern, by trees and shrubs, and a row of houses parts it from Trumpington Street¹. About the middle of the western side the Tennis Court is shown. The Fellows' Garden, which once was the Master's Garden, is surrounded by a wall and planted with trees, and lies to the south of the range containing the Hall and Combination Room, but does not reach as far as the street: a passage, fenced at either end, leads from the street to the Garden. At the west end of the Hall we distinguish the door at the southern end of the screens passage: it opens on a small yard, through which the Garden and the Backside were approached. In the position of the present Gisborne Court there are a kitchen court and cook's garden with offices disposed about them.

In the southern range of the principal quadrangle, facing the Garden, the Hall is indicated by three large windows, and at its south-eastern end is shown the Master's turret, by which the upper floor of the Lodge was reached. The quadrangle is surrounded by ranges of chambers, except on the eastern side, where a wall, removed in 1628, separates it from the outer court. The northern range is prolonged in this outer court as far as to the houses facing the street, but the southern range ends a few feet short of them. In 1590—1 the College had begun, at this end of the southern range, the Library, for which Dr Perne made provision in his will; but it was not completed until 1594—5. Hamond,

¹ The old houses which fronted Trumpington Street before the Fitzwilliam Museum was built are shown in Ackermann's view of the front of Pembroke. The two next adjoining the east end of the Library range appear in Storer's illustration (fig. 4 in the *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 5), published 1827—9.

however, shows, perhaps in anticipation, the block containing Perne's Library.

At the eastern end of the Library, extending from it at right angles southwards, Hamond shows a small building, and opposite to it and reaching as far as the northern range is a long range fronting the street. The two buildings are connected at their southern end by a wall. When Bishop Balsham transferred his scholars from the Hospital of S. John to the Peterhouse site he housed them in two "hostels," next the church of S. Peter without Trumpington Gate (Little S. Mary's), and assigned the church for their use. During the Mastership of Dr Matthew Wren two important additions to the College buildings were made. In 1628—32 a new Chapel was built, and in 1633 the building containing Dr Perne's Library was prolonged to the street. These additions necessitated the removal of the range fronting the street and of the small block opposite to it and next Dr Perne's Library. In these buildings were contained "the Great" and "the Little Hostel." The Little Hostel, in 1626, contained seven chambers. As it was not destroyed until after the Chapel was completed it evidently stood clear of it. The Great Hostel seems to have stood on or near the site of the addition made to the Library in 1633 and contained ten chambers¹. These may have been the actual hostels in which Balsham established his scholars in 1284. Hamond gives a more accurate representation of the street front than is attempted by Lyne. A door is shown near the southern end, opening on the street.

The principal entrance of the College was near the western end of the northern range, where Hamond

¹ Walker, *History of Peterhouse*, p. 20.

marks a door, which on the outer side opened on the churchyard of Little S. Mary. At Corpus also the approach to the College was through a churchyard. In the western range there is another door, approached by a lane which was the western boundary of Little S. Mary's churchyard.

Of the church of *Litel S. Marie*, which served the College as its Chapel until 1628, the plan shows the large east window, a truncated tower at the north-west angle, and on the southern side the vestry and the gallery connecting the church with the northern range of the College¹. The northern limit of the churchyard is Little S. Mary's Lane, which is marked, but not named, in the plan. An enclosed pasture field, containing no buildings, occupies the space at the west end of the churchyard and reaches to the fen. At the western end of Little S. Mary's Lane, and between it and Mill Lane, are some important-looking buildings disposed about a quadrangle, the use and ownership of which are not known.

Between Little S. Mary's Lane and Mill Lane Hamond shows a square close containing two buildings—one flanking Little S. Mary's Lane, the other at the corner of Mill Lane and Trumpington Street, immediately opposite Pembroke gate. These buildings, which do not look important, represent what remained in 1592 of the manor-house which was called Cotton Hall, from its owners, the Cottons, a family well known in the town and county from the fifteenth century onwards. At an earlier period the so-called manor, which was extensive both in the borough and the shire, had

¹ *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 23. Fig. 23, p. 48, does not reproduce the details of the plan quite accurately.

belonged to the Cayly family and was known as Caylys. About the year 1529 the farmhouse of Cotton Hall was decayed and had fallen down, and the site was uninhabited¹. The manor afterwards passed into the hands of Dr Harvey, Master of Trinity Hall, who bequeathed it to his College in 1584. A house which stood on this site and is described as an "old brick mansion" is mentioned by Lysons² as having been pulled down, probably in the eighteenth century.

Mill Lane, which on either side is flanked by detached houses and gardens, conducts us to *The Kynges myll*, which is represented as spanning the eastern branch of the river³ (Sheet 8). The lane is skirted on its northern side by the King's Ditch, which is crossed by two foot-bridges. The Ditch, as an open watercourse, crosses *Mill strete*, which here is not continuous with the longer street of the same name which lay between Queens' College and S. Catharine's Hall. Between Mill Street and the river there is a row of small houses.

The area bounded south and north by Mill Lane and Silver Street is shown crowded with houses, courtyards and gardens. One of the houses which face Trumpington Street was the Cardinal's Cap, an inn famous in the early years of the seventeenth century: it stood on part of the site of the University Press⁴.

We may, for the present, leave unnoticed Queens' College and the buildings which border Silver Street on its north side and proceed to the bridge at its western

¹ Coeper, *Annals*, ii. p. 39 note.

² *Cambridgeshire*, p. 144.

³ In earlier, as well as later times, there were two Mills, known as the King's and the Bishop's Mill: but from the days of Queen Elizabeth they stood under one roof, and are so shown by Hamond.

⁴ *Arch. Hist.* iii. p. 135.



end, where we cross the united courses of the river as it comes from the two mills. The bridge, if we may trust Lyne and Hamond, was a railed bridge of planks, without arch or piers¹. The smaller bridge, near the Hermitage, was not even railed. The southern side of Silver Street, where is now the Anchor Inn and boat-house, was, in Hamond's day, open to the Mill Pool. Above the King's Mill stretches Sheep's Green, on which grazing sheep are figured. Beyond the bridge, in Hamond's plan, as in Lyne's, all appearance of a road ends, and traffic found its way over an open green to the second of the two bridges, which together were known as Small Bridges. This second bridge crossed a considerable branch of the river, which came from Newnham Mill, and survives in an attenuated form as the ditch which bounds Queens' Grove on its western side. Near this bridge from a very early date had existed a Hermitage, which was the property of the townsmen. To the Hermitage was annexed a chapel, licensed in 1396 for the celebration of divine service². The hermit was permitted to take toll from passengers and was required to repair the bridge and the road leading to Barton. He had a garden and was allowed to use the willows growing in it and along the causeway for the repair of the bridge and of the road, which was often reported to be slippery and dangerous. In 1547 the Corporation agreed to sell the Hermitage and chapel, but they were apparently in existence in 1549³. Hamond shows a small island—the same which still exists—near the bridge and the modern dwelling-house called The

¹ This bridge was destroyed by Cromwell in 1642. Its successor was protected by open railings, and was so narrow as to admit of the passage of only one vehicle at a time: see it represented in a cut in Wilson's *Memorabilia Cantabrigie*, p. 135.

² Cooper, *Annals*, i. p. 143.

³ *Ibid.* ii. p. 44.

Hermitage. It is covered with willows and contains a small building which may possibly be the Hermitage or the chapel.

Skirting the western branch of the river we find our way over the swampy green to *Newenham myll*. The mill was parcel of the great Mortimer estate, which passed to Gonville Hall by gift of Lady Ann Scroope, as has been already mentioned (p. 47). On the western slope, beyond the mill, roads and scattered houses begin to reappear. In the plan we see the beginnings of the Barton Road; also the field tracks now represented by Malting Lane, Newnham Walk, Sidgwick Avenue and, crossing these, a field-road, anciently known as Long Balke or Mill Path Way, which exists in Ridley Hall Road, but in the rest of its course was obliterated when the open fields were enclosed in 1802. But we miss Queens' Road, the road on the "Backs" behind Queens' and King's: in the low-lying ground which it traverses there was no road in Hamond's day. On the higher ground, west of Long Balke, we see arable land laid out in selion strips, and north of the road now called West Road, anciently Frosshelake ("Frog-pond") Way, the arable descends the slope and occupies the space now filled by the Fellows' Garden of King's College¹. Otherwise the whole of the land on either side of what is now Queens' Road lies in pasture. Horses graze in the higher ground, cattle in the swampy parts near the Queens' ditch: and there are no houses. The arable was part of Carme Field, one of the open fields of the Town, which took its name from the Carmelite house

¹ The *Prospect of Cambridge from the West* prefixed to Loggan's *Cantabrigia Illustrata* gives an excellent view of the arable fields on either side of Grange Road (see p. 137). Long Balke is shown in Custance's map of 1798.

which stood at Newnham until 1290 when the friars transferred themselves to a new site between Queens' and King's.

Queens' Grove (fig. 24 on p. 60) or "pond-yard," as it used to be called, is shown thickly planted with trees and practically insulated by the river, the Queens' College ditch and a watercourse which bounded it on the southern side, towards the Small Bridges. It is connected with the College by two bridges, one in the position of the present bridge, the other leading to the Fellows' Garden. There is a third bridge over the watercourse on the southern side of the Grove. The plan shows a building inside the Grove and facing this third bridge. It was the brewhouse and stables. The middle part of the Grove, which was the Fellows' Fruit Garden, is enclosed with a wooden fence. Outside it is another fence, nearer the watercourses and roughly parallel with the ditch.

Continuing along the western side of the river we next arrive at two enclosed paddocks belonging to King's College (Sheets 8 and 9). They are parted by a walk which leads from a bridge to the town pasture. The bridge is the old bridge of King's, occupying the position laid down for it by Henry VI in his plan of the College, further north than the present bridge. The structure seen in Hamond's plan was removed soon after 1595, and its place was successively taken by two other bridges before the present one was begun in 1818. A note contained in the old Field Book of the western fields of Cambridge tells that the two paddocks had been part of the Town pasture, called Long Meadow, before they were acquired by Henry VI¹. The smaller,

¹ "Longe medow or longe grene is withowt the Kynge college and all is y^e

southern close is represented in the plan as planted with trees and bounded on two sides by a trench drawn from the river. In the seventeenth century it was known as "the pondyard," as it contained a large pond, in which was an island. On the island a building is shown in the plan, which was a pigeon-house, built originally in 1449¹. It is a large structure showing on its eastern side two doors and a window, and does not bear much resemblance to a modern pigeon-house. But pigeon-houses were important features of medieval colleges, and the *Architectural History*² shows that they were often large and had glazed windows. The northern close, called by Hamond *Kynges college backe sides*, was used in the sixteenth century as pasture for the College horses. The northern part of it, known as Butt Close, was acquired by Clare College after a memorable controversy with King's, in 1638, when the society of the former college was reconstructing its buildings on a new site³.

We are reminded of the great alterations which have taken place in the appearance of "the Backs" since 1592 when we find in the plan that the town pasture, called Long Meadow, extends to the river bank, opposite Trinity College. In 1592 this was the only place between the Small Bridges and the Great Bridge where the common land of the townsmen reached to the river. Trinity College obtained this land by exchange with the Town in 1613⁴. Previously the only

orchard wherein thir dovehouse standethe and all thir other grete close being boethe without thir brydge towards y^e feeldes and was part of longe medow or longe grene before the college had yt purchased from y^e towne of Cambridge by y^e Kynge thir founder." The Field Book further tells us that the King's College close was once called "Thousand willows."

¹ *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 333.

³ *Ibid.* i. pp. 88—92.

² *Ibid.* i. p. 512 and iii. pp. 592—3.

⁴ *Ibid.* ii. p. 407.

passage from the College to the western bank was by Garret Hostel Bridge, which belonged to the Town and is first heard of in 1520¹. This bridge, which Hamond has depicted with much care, had been built in 1591, a year before his plan was made.

Just above the bridge the plan shows a channel branching from the river at the north-west angle of Trinity Hall Garden and rejoining it at a point near the northern end of the site of Trinity Library. This was known as the King's Ditch, and the island between it and the main channel of the river was Garret Hostel Green. Before 1550 the ditch was a navigable branch of the river, and two hithes were on its eastern bank. In 1605—6 it had become inconsiderable and was then vaulted and covered over². The greater part of Garret Hostel Green was acquired from the Town by the College at the same time as it obtained the paddock on the western side of the river. Where Garret Hostel Lane crossed the ditch Hamond marks a bridge. Lyne in his plan shows another bridge further north, connecting the island with the eastern bank: Hamond ignores it, though the Trinity Bursar's accounts in 1598—9 show that it existed then and was known as "the bridge by the backhouse"³.

The rectangular trenches which at present bound the Trinity paddocks on the south and west sides had no existence in 1592; but the portion of the Town field which was next the river was divided from the rest of Long Green by a winding brook. This brook was a continuation of the watercourse which bounded King's Meadow and Butt Close on their western side, and in

¹ Cooper, *Annals*, i. p. 304.

² *Arch. Hist.* ii. p. 639. On the subject of this Ditch see the Introduction, p. xv.

³ *Ibid.* ii. p. 636.

Hamond's plan it is in turn continued in the watercourse parting the Wilderness from the Meadow of S. John's College¹ (Sheet 2).

The Wilderness is not shown in Hamond's plan. In his time it formed part of the common Field of the Town, known as Carmefield; it was acquired by S. John's about 1610. The Meadow, called by Hamond *S. Johns Walkes*, is represented as bounded by straight watercourses on its south and west sides and on the north by the Bin Brook. It is connected with the eastern bank of the river by a wooden bridge of three openings, probably the same bridge which is shown in Loggan's view. An avenue of trees is shown by Hamond, beginning near this bridge and leading to another bridge which crosses the watercourse at the western end of the Meadow. Parallel with this avenue is a double row of trees lining the banks of a ditch, which begins at the Bin Brook above the present weir and discharges in the river, opposite the Library of S. John's College. This was called the S. John's ditch and was covered in when the New Court was built in 1825—31, and at the same time the trees were cut down. In Hamond's plan the area between the ditch and the Bin Brook is divided by a double row of trees into western and eastern portions: the former contains six ponds, from which circumstance it was called "the pondyards"²: the latter was leased by the college to townsmen and by a bridge across the Bin Brook was entered from Fisher's Lane, which in 1592, as now, was the only place on the western bank occupied by dwelling-houses. The banks of the

¹ On the subject of the watercourses at the Backs of the Colleges see Arthur Gray, *The Watercourse called Cambridge* in *C.A.S. Comm. and Proc.* ix. pp. 61—77 and *The Dual Origin of the Town of Cambridge* (C.A.S. Quarto Publications, 1908).

² *Arch. Hist.* ii. p. 235.

Bin Brook are lined with trees, and on its northern side, near the river, are some scattered buildings. Behind them is pasture reaching to the "School of Pythagoras."

The so-called School of Pythagoras is carefully reproduced in the plan and shows an upper and lower window in the eastern gable and three in the upper part of the southern wall. With the adjoining house, now called Merton Hall, it stands in a close which is skirted by the lane now known as Northampton Street, formerly Merton Hall Lane or Bell Lane. By a carelessness rare in Hamond the name *Pithagoras Howse* has got transferred in his plan to a close and buildings on the opposite side of Northampton Street, where is now Westminster College and where formerly was the Grange of S. John's¹. In the plan (Sheet 3) the Grange is represented as consisting of two domestic buildings and a very large barn, near which a pigeon-house is seen with a pigeon flying towards it. At the western end of the Grange, and separated from it by a passage, is a house with two enclosures, one of them an orchard. This part is called in the Field Books Muscroft or Mewscroft, no doubt from a pigeon-house or "mews" contained in it. Beyond it is the road now called Lady Margaret's Road, and northwards, along the Madingley Road, stretches the open Field, called Grithowe Field².

¹ Hamond is probably the earliest authority for the application of the name of Pythagoras to a house in Cambridge. In Lydgate's Verses on the Foundation of the University of Cambridge (Mullinger, *The University of Cambridge*, i. Appendix A) Anaximander and Anaxagoras are said to have taught in its schools. There is no ground for supposing that tradition connected Pythagoras with the Grange. Grange Road takes its name from St John's Grange.

² Grit-howe, i.e. Gravel Hill, which is near the Observatory. Lady Margaret Road, though it has only been laid out in recent years, is in fact part of a very ancient road, called Barton Way from the circumstance that it was the direct road from Barton to the Castle. It started at a spring, called Chalkwell, near the Castle, crossed the fields, where its hedgerows are still traceable on the University Rifle Range, and joined the Barton Road at the Town boundary.

Having completed our tour of the Backs of the Colleges we may now return to the Small Bridges, near Queens', and resume our survey from that point (Sheet 8).



Fig. 24. Queens' College, reduced from Hamond's map of Cambridge, 1592.

Queenes college (fig. 24) has changed so little in appearance since the time of Hamond that we have in it an excellent illustration of the fidelity of his methods contrasted with the conventional rendering of Lyne. The lower end of

Silver Street, anciently called Smallbridges Street, is shown by Hamond not as the straight thoroughfare of uniform width which appears in Lyne's plan: it is the same picturesquely curving street, narrowing as it approaches the bridge, which is to be seen to-day, and the southern range of Queens' College adapts itself to the bend by an angle in its outline, formed at Erasmus' tower, where the principal and cloister courts join. The tower itself, the windows on the garret floor, the tall chimneystacks, are all distinctly shown; and so, in the front to Queens' Lane, are the Gate Tower, the eastern end of the Chapel, and the turret between the Chapel and the Gate. In the principal court we see the oriel of the Hall, the louvre and vane on the Hall roof, three windows of the Chapel, a low window in the ante-chapel, the door of the passage next it, and the rails which surround the grassplot in the middle of the quadrangle¹. In the court beyond the Hall we recognise the cloister on three sides: but we miss the oriels in the President's Gallery and at the north-west angle of the court. In the middle of the court is a single tree, possibly the same which is shown in Loggan's view of 1688. The south cloister walk is accurately shown as not attached to a range of buildings. Beyond it, towards Silver Street, where the Essex building now stands, there is an irregularly planned annexe to the court, which is open to the river at its south-west corner. Walnut Tree Court, on the northern side of the Chapel, does not figure in the plan: the eastern range there was not erected until 1616—18. The greater part of this court, and of the President's Garden, next the river, as well as all the ground that lies to the north

¹ The rails had disappeared before 1688, when Loggan made his drawing. *Arch. Hist.* ii. p. 53.

of them as far as Cholles Lane, which parted it from King's College, was the site of the house and grounds of the Carmelite Friars, which were bought by the College in 1544. In Hamond's plan the whole of this ground on the northern side of the College is divided into four square plots approximately equal in size, and all of them, except the site of Walnut Tree Court, laid out as gardens. This arrangement was unchanged until the extension of Walnut Tree Court in 1885.

Before we return to the High Street we will proceed a little further along Queens' Lane to the place on its eastern side where Hamond marks *S. Catherines Hall* (fig. 24 on p. 60). It should be borne in mind that the acquisition by this College of the site which enabled it to extend eastward to Trumpington Street and southward to Silver Street was very gradual, and that in the sixteenth century the College was limited to two very small quadrangles, which were entered from Queens' Lane. The buildings comprised in these quadrangles have long since disappeared, and Hamond's plan gives us the only view of them which is more than conventional¹. The tiny entrance court has no building on its western side, but is parted from Queens' Lane by a wall, in which there is a low door. On its other sides it is enclosed by buildings: those on the north and south sides are prolonged eastward beyond the court, and in the northern prolongation is contained the Chapel, which is marked by a large window in the eastern gable. The position of the Hall, in the northern half of the building which fronts the entrance from Queens' Lane, is clearly in-

¹ The reproduction of Hamond's plan in the *Architectural History* (Fig. 24, above) is vague and inaccurate in details. It shows a building in the entrance court, facing Queens' Lane, and omits the conspicuous marks which serve to identify the positions of the Hall and Chapel.

dedicated by a single large window and by the door of the screens passage, seen in the plan on its eastern side. South of the entrance court, and larger than it, is shown the interior court, contained by ranges on three sides, and on the south side separated by a wall from a garden which lies opposite to Queens' and belonged to that College. This garden contains a tennis court. The buildings arranged round a quadrangle and lying between this garden and the corner of Queens' Lane and Silver Street were almshouses belonging to Queens' College and were leased from the College by the University in 1654 as a Printing House¹. The large buildings on the opposite side of Silver Street and facing the south-east angle of Queens' College were those of the Black Lion Inn.

The western side of Trumpington Street, between Silver Street and the lane called by Hamond *Plott & Nuts Lane*, is occupied by a continuous row of houses, some with yards attached to them. Here were several inns, The Three Horseshoes, The White Swan, The George (which once belonged to Hobson, the carrier) and The Black Bull, which still occupies its old site. Adjoining The Black Bull, northwards, was The White Horse, which had a narrow front to the street and a more extended one to Plott and Nuts Lane. This inn, removed in 1823, was famous in the reign of Henry VIII as the meeting-place of the early Reformers, or "Heretics," as they were styled, and it was chosen for the purpose as it could be entered privately from the Backs by a door in the lane². On the south side of Plott and Nuts Lane, where it joins Queens' Lane,

¹ *Arch. Hist.* iii. pp. 133, 134.

² *C.A.S. Comm. and Proc.* iii. pp. 407—409, *On the site of the White Horse, or 'Germany'* (G. F. Browne).



Fig. 25. Part of Hamond's Map, 1592.

stood another inn, The Boreshede. Nearly opposite this inn is S. Austin's Hostel, which survived as "the Pentionary" of King's College at least as late as 1644¹. It is identified by the door in its northern wall, giving access to the College. Beyond it, in Queens' Lane, is seen a tennis court which belonged to King's College and was pulled down, as it seems, in 1594². North of the Carmelite site another lane, called Whitefreer Lane, otherwise Cholles Lane or Water Lane, which was not continuous with Plott and Nuts Lane, led to the water-side, and on the river bank in medieval times was a hithe, called Cholleshithe. This lane remained as a public thoroughfare so late as 1823. The strip of orchard ground on its southern side was purchased from the Carmelites by King's College in 1535.

Beyond Whitefreer Lane and the houses which stand on the north side of Plott and Nuts Lane Hamond (fig. 25) shows a huge area, without any marks of cultivation and unoccupied by any considerable buildings, except on the High Street boundary. It is the site purchased by the Founder for King's College and designed for its Great Court. Loggan calls it Chappel Yard. Lyne and Hamond have no name for it. The only King's College known to them was the court, on the northern side of the Chapel, which, after Gibbs' building was erected in 1724, was called the Old Court, and is now incorporated in the University Library.

On the north side of Chapel Yard Hamond has

¹ *Arch. Hist.* i. pp. 344, 512 note and p. 554. In 1449 this hostel was described as consisting of "certain newly built tenements lying together." Dr Caius mentions in his History that within his memory it was occupied by students. In 1579 King's College had "chambers in the tenise court": Hamond shows a building at the south-east corner of the tennis court, but not in it.

² *Ibid.* i. pp. 554, 555.

drawn *Kynges college chapell* with remarkable fidelity to scale¹ and general appearance: it has suffered no material change since his time². Besides the Chapel we may note the following features: (1) the belfry, a detached wooden structure, supported by struts, standing a few yards distant from the west end of the Chapel; it was removed in 1739: (2) the wall surrounding the College grounds, eastward of the river, on all sides, not excepting the river bank; this was a feature of the Founder's design: (3) the bridge, a structure with wooden piers and handrails, built in the position intended by the Founder; in the river, just above it, are two small islands covered with trees: (4) three enclosed spaces, next the river, of which the middle one is lettered in Loggan's plan *Bowling Green*: (5) a few unimportant buildings on the river bank and on the southern boundary: (6) an arched gate of entrance at the end of Queens' Lane, which was called Friars' Gate, and a building adjoining it, which was the stable³: (7) four bastions in the eastern wall, somewhat resembling the towers with which the Founder intended the wall to be crested and embattled: (8) an entrance to the Chapel Yard, between the two middle bastions; there is no gate, nor any walk approaching it either from the High Street or the Chapel Yard: it gave access to the latter from the Provost's Lodge and the Conducts' Court.

¹ As nearly as the small scale of Hamond's design admits of measurement, he represents the length of the church as 300 feet and the breadth as 60 feet, the angle turrets in both cases being included; the actual measurements are 315 and 67.

² Remark under the easternmost window on the south side the roof line and abutments of the domestic building which in the Founder's plan was to have stood in that position.

³ The gate, which was destroyed when the Wilkins building was put up in 1824, is seen in a view of Queens' Lane in Dyer's *University and Colleges of Cambridge*, ii. p. 167. The same view (1814) shows an ancient house on the site of the tennis court.

Between the eastern wall of the Chapel Yard and the High Street, which was much narrower in 1592 than at present, there is a triangular space occupied by houses. At the base of it, which is the northern side, there is a narrow lane, anciently known as Glomery Lane, afterwards as School Street, which, from a point nearly opposite S. Mary's Passage, leads to the south-eastern corner of the Schools. Between this lane and the opening in the eastern wall of the Chapel Yard was the Provost's Lodge, which had a small garden at the north-east end of the Chapel. Some houses stood between the Lodge and the High Street, which were the property of the College and were sold to the University in 1769¹.

In Hamond's view of the Old Court we may distinguish: (1) the Gate Tower, carried up no higher than the roof of the adjoining range: (2) the Hall, in the north-east corner, projecting eastward beyond the court, so as to overlap the north range of the Schools quadrangle, a narrow passage intervening; at the western end there is a low porch, and on the roof there is a louvre and weathercock; the unsubstantial character of the building is shown by its roof, which is not of lead, as are the other roofs of the court: (3) a passage almost hidden in the plan by one of the angle-turrets of the Chapel; it was called Cow Lane and was the exit from the court in the direction of the Chapel: (4) a turret at the south-west angle of the court².

Behind the Old Court is the *Comon Schole* (see fig. 25 on p. 64) showing the large Entrance Gate,

¹ For a history and description of the old Provost's Lodge, which was pulled down in 1828, see *Arch. Hist.* i. pp. 540—548.

² A ground plan of the Old Court is given in *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 322 and interior and exterior views, *ibid.* figs. 5, 6, 7.

which was erected by Archbishop Rotheram, about the year 1470, and was removed to Madingley Hall in 1758. The Gate, which, as usual, was not in the centre of the range in which it stood, fronts *University Strete*. This street, later known as Regent's Walk, leads to the High Street, which it joins opposite S. Mary's church, and was made in 1574 at the expense of Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury. Hamond distinctly shows the embattled walls which Parker built on each side of the street at the end near the Schools Gate¹. The houses on both sides of the street at its High Street end remained in the occupation of private persons until they were removed about the years 1720—4, at which time the Senate House quadrangle was laid out². The eastern end of the street was about twenty-five feet nearer to the tower of S. Mary's church than the iron railings which now bound this quadrangle.

In the north-west corner of the Schools quadrangle, in Hamond's plan, we recognise the staircase turret shown in Loggan's view. The staircase led to a door, still existing, in what is now the Catalogue Room of the Library and was formerly the New Chapel and, later, the Regent House, of the University³. Hamond shows a door in the northern range of the quadrangle by which the Divinity School was entered. He gives no indication of the Schools Tower, as it was called, which, in Loggan's view, stands in the eastern range between Rotheram's Gate and the southern range⁴. North of the Divinity School is a vacant plot, belong-

¹ *Arch. Hist.* iii. p. 39.

² *Ibid.* iii. pp. 43, 48. See fig. 25 on p. 64 *supra*.

³ Stokes, *The Chaplains and Chapel of the University of Cambridge*, C.A.S. 8vo Publications, xli. p. 58.

⁴ *Arch. Hist.* iii. fig. 4, opposite pp. 10, 11, and the ground plan of the original arrangement of the Schools Quadrangle, *ibid.* fig. 5, p. 16.

ing to King's College and entered from the Old Court. Here once stood the School of S. Margaret, a theological school which in 1396 belonged to Michaelhouse¹.

The old arrangement of the Schools and the streets adjoining them will be best understood by reference to fig. 26 (p. 70). The name, School Street, was applied both to the passage, already mentioned, leading from the southern end of the front of the Schools to the High Street, and to a lane which ran at right angles to it along the front of the Schools. Sometimes the two were spoken of as School Lanes: sometimes they were distinguished as East School Street and North School Street; and the former was also known as S. Mary's Lane. Many Schools had once occupied sites in these two lanes, though all, except the Common School, had disappeared in Hamond's time. In East School Street the houses on either side at the High Street end belonged to King's College, and were sold to the University between 1757 and 1769. On the southern side, at the corner of East and North School Streets, where Hamond's plan shows the Lodge of the Provost of King's, there stood in 1440 a School called "Arte scole²," and on the opposite side of East School Street were two undesignated Schools. At the southern end of North School Street, where the garden of the Provost of King's College is shown in Hamond's plan, there formerly stood the Glomery Hall, or Grammar School, perhaps the most ancient of all the Schools. The eastern gable of King's Chapel occupies a part of its site. On the east side of North School Street, opposite the north end of the Schools, is a house with a large garden

¹ *Arch. Hist.* ii. p. 416 note.

² *Ibid.* iii. p. 2.

attached to it. In the sixteenth century it belonged to Dr William Butts, physician to Henry VIII, and in 1525 he leased the garden with a stable to Nicholas Speryng, who was one of the official University printers and stationers.

Until 1730 the eastern part of the present Senate House Passage, from the Gate of Honour to Senate House Hill, did not exist. The ground between University Street and the boundary of Caius College was acquired by the University in 1673. At that time it was occupied by dwelling-houses, of which the principal was the New Inn, or New Angel Inn, which stood on the site of the Senate House: further to the south was another Inn, called the Green Dragon¹. The New Inn is apparently the building which in Hamond's plan is distinguished by its long yard. Behind it was garden ground, which extended as far as North School Street and was purchased from Corpus by the University at the time when it also acquired the New Inn. This had formerly been the garden of a hostel, called S. Mary's Hostel, and when Dr Caius bought the site of Caius Court he covenanted that he would not open any windows in the gable of his new building, abutting on the garden².

The Gate of Honour derived its name from the circumstance that it stood at the end of North School Street, leading directly to the Schools. Between North School Street and *Mill strete* (now Trinity Hall Lane) Hamond (fig. 25, p. 64) marks a lane which he, as also Lyne, calls *Henney*, parting the Old Court of King's College from the garden of the Master of Caius College.

¹ *History of a Site in Senate House Yard*, by J. W. Clark and J. E. Foster, C.A.S. Comm. and Proc. xiii. p. 120. *Arch. Hist.* iii. p. 40.

² *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 163.

This lane occupies the position of the western portion of Senate House Passage. Until University Street was made, the ordinary way of getting from S. Mary's church to Mill Street was by the two School Streets and Henney. On the western side of Mill Street there was once another lane, also called Henney, which led to the river bank. The two portions of Henney were not continuous, the western one passing through the ground now occupied by the Tutor's house and kitchen of Trinity Hall, so that the Mill Street ends of the two Henneys were 105 feet apart¹. The western Henney was acquired by Trinity Hall in 1545, when the College enclosed it and made a new lane to the river side, the still existing Garret Hostel Lane. Garret Hostel Lane is marked but not named by Hamond.

The portion of Mill Street which is now called Trinity Hall Lane is a prolongation of the Mill Street which is now Queens' Lane: the intervening part was enclosed when King's College was founded. Where the principal court of Trinity Hall projects beyond the street front of the Entrance Court the street makes a short bend eastwards, and in the angle formed by the juncture of the two courts Hamond marks a triangular space, enclosed by a fence, exactly as at the present day². Mill Street ended at the Gate of Michaelhouse, where it met *Find silver lane* (now Trinity Lane).

Hamond's delineation of *Clare Hall* (fig. 25, p. 64) is particularly interesting, for not only have the buildings

¹ Prior to 1498 the western Henney was continued on the eastern side of Mill Street, through Gonville Hall, as far as Trinity Street, which it reached opposite to S. Michael's church. Sometimes it was called School Lane, sometimes "the lane under the garden of Gonville Hall." *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 319. The lane which Hamond and Lyne call Henney was not a part of this lane.

² This space was the "little garden" made by Dr Jowett, Tutor of Trinity Hall, about 1793: see the epigram thereon, *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 228, note 2.

which he shows completely disappeared, but the very site of the quadrangle was changed when the College was reconstructed, between 1638 and 1715. The eastern range, which in Hamond's time was flush with the street and continuous, indeed contiguous, with the front of the Entrance Court of Trinity Hall, was set back 70 feet to the west between 1638 and 1641, and on the western side of the College the garden ground next the river was reduced in its length to about the same extent. The north and south porches of King's College Chapel stand exactly on the line of the part of Mill Street which was enclosed by Henry VI in the grounds of his College, and the street in front of Clare Hall was closed at its southern end by a wall which was a prolongation of the external side of the southern range of Clare Hall. Consequently this range was most inconveniently near the western part of King's College Chapel. Between the north porch and the wall which blocked the street there was a passage, fourteen feet wide, which gave access to a piece of ground extending, between the Chapel on one side and the Old Court and the Law School on the other, as far as the wall of the Provost's garden. Through a gate, between the garden wall and the corner of the Law School, the East School Street was reached. This was the most direct route from the Old Court to the High Street in 1592. In 1637 the two Colleges consented to remove the inconvenience of the proximity of their buildings. Clare agreed to lease to King's the ground in front of the southern part of its new eastern range, and received in exchange from King's the Butt Close on the western side of the river, as has been mentioned on p. 56. The ranges on the western and northern sides of the quad-

range of Clare were rebuilt, or remodelled, between the years 1523—35, after a fire, in 1521, which destroyed the Master's Lodge and the Treasury. The other buildings shown in Hamond's plan are possibly those of the original College: they are distinguished from the newer ranges by their tall chimneys. We proceed to notice some of the principal features in the plan¹.

The eastern entrance from the street is by a simple arch, with a side door. As in other colleges of fourteenth century foundation there is no gate-tower. A hedge separates the plot in the middle of the quadrangle from the walks. In the north-east corner is the Chapel, distinguished by windows larger than the others in the same range. It shows no eastern gable next the street, from which it was parted by intervening chambers in the eastern range. Above the door are small windows and a chimney on the roof, showing that there were chambers above the ante-Chapel². A very narrow passage, as at the present time, separates the northern range from Trinity Hall. It has no apparent entrance from the street, and did not lead to the Kitchen, as it now does, for in 1592 the Kitchen was in the south-western corner of the quadrangle. Facing the gate, a broad, stepped gable containing windows of unusual width marks the Master's Lodge, which is between the Hall and the north-west angle of the quadrangle. At the back of the Lodge there is a small garden belonging to the Master: a portion of the Lodge projects into it. On the side next the court the Hall shows an oriel and

¹ The reduced reproduction of Hamond's plan of Clare College and Trinity Hall, given in *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 82, is unfortunately very inaccurate. In *Arch. Hist.* vol. iv. there is a reduced copy of an ancient plan of the old buildings of Clare College (fig. 2).

² Cole's sketch of the old Chapel, dated 1742, reproduced in *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 83, shows that there were chambers above the Chapel throughout its length.

three tall windows. A door at its southern end marks the position of the screens. Beyond them is a passage, between walls, conducting to a green which extends to the river and contains two outhouses. A very large tree grows near the river bank. The Kitchen is evidently in the south-west corner of the court, and a small yard on its western side is apparently the Kitchen yard. The rest of the ground between the College and the river is occupied by the Fellows' garden, or, as Loggan calls it, the Bowling Green, a walled rectangle planted with trees. An embattled wall is carried along the river bank and is continued behind Trinity Hall as far as Garret Hostel Bridge, and a similar wall parts the grounds of King's and Clare¹. There is no bridge, for Clare did not acquire the grounds beyond the river until 1637².

Trinity Hall, as shown in Hamond's plan, presents an appearance very different from the conventional representation of it given by Lyne. Instead of the two courts, equal in size, which are shown by Lyne, in Hamond's plan we see four courts, very different in size and appearance. The only entrance from Mill Street is by an archway set near the southern end of the front of the quadrangle next Clare College, now the New Court: on its northern side is a smaller postern door³.

¹ The wall next the river was put up in the mastership of William Wymbill, circa 1421, *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 78.

² There is a good drawing of the old buildings and grounds of Clare, made by a member of the College, Edmund Prideaux, in 1714. It is figured in *Cambridge Described and Illustrated* (Atkinson and Clark), p. 304, and in the *History of Clare College* (Wardale). The date shows that it was executed from memory or an older drawing. The only points in which it differs from Hamond's plan are that it places the gate rather nearer to the northern end of the front of the College and shows three storeys in the eastern range—the highest a garret floor—and only two windows, besides the oriel, in the eastern wall of the Hall.

³ After the erection of the new buildings in 1873 the arched gate was removed

On its southern side this entrance quadrangle is bounded by a wall separating it from the back lane of Clare College. The southern part of the western side is also closed by a wall, in which there is a door opening on the small Master's Court: the Master's Court is now mainly occupied by an extension of the Lodge. The rest of the western side is occupied by a wing of the Lodge. Next this wing, in the northern range, we see the Chapel, distinguished by three windows and a cupola on the roof at its western end: this last had disappeared when Loggan's view was taken.

At the eastern end of the Chapel is a passage leading to the principal court, in the middle of which something resembling a tree in a box is figured¹. Here we distinguish the Hall at the southern end of the western range. Hamond shows four windows, that at the dais end being larger than the others. Loggan's view shows only three, of equal size. On the roof is seen a louvre or bell-turret. At the northern end of the Hall is the door of the screens. Beyond the Hall is the Garden or Library Court, flanked on the south by the gallery of the Lodge, on the north by the Library range.

The small Master's Court is almost completely surrounded by wings of the Lodge. That on the southern side, next Clare, is said to have been the Hostel of the Monks of Ely, which was the first acquisition of the Founder for the housing of his scholars². Between the

to the back entrance of the College in Garret Hostel Lane, and the postern door was set up in the kitchen yard.

¹ Loggan's view shows a fir-tree in this court. It was planted in the seventeenth century (*Arch. Hist.* i. p. 216, note 3).

² For a description of the Monks' Building as it appeared in the eighteenth century see *Warren's Book*, p. 67, edited by Sir A. W. W. Dale, Fellow of Trinity Hall, 1911. Warren says that in his time it had no chimneys; Hamond shows a

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Master's Court and the river is the Fellows' Garden, and, separated from it by a wall, is a plot of nearly equal dimensions, which in a plan of 1731 is called the Back-side. This latter is parted by a wall on its northern side from the King's Ditch, described in the Introduction (p. xv), which branches from the river at a point just above Garret Hostel Bridge. Lyne places its beginning much nearer to Clare College and shows a foot-bridge connecting the Town land behind Trinity Hall with the island called Garret Hostel Green. Between the College and Garret Hostel Lane are shown two gardens of which the smaller and western one belonged to the Master: the other was the Fellows' Fruit Garden.

Hamond designates the two courts of Gonville and Caius College, as Dr Caius did, respectively *Caius college* and *Goneuil hall* (fig. 25 on p. 64). The entrances to the combined colleges are three: (1) the original gate of Gonville Hall in *Find silver lane* (now Trinity Lane), (2) the Gate of Honour in Caius Court, facing North School Street, and (3) the Gate of Humility, set in a wall opposite the southern part of S. Michael's church. From the last a passage, walled on either side, conducts to the Gate of Virtue (or Wisdom) which is the principal entrance to Caius Court.

At the date of Hamond's plan the eastern portion of the present Senate House Passage did not exist (p. 71). Between the New Angel Inn, which occupied the site of the Senate House, and the passage approaching the Gate of Virtue from the High Street Hamond shows several dwelling houses fronting the street. The largest, which encloses a small courtyard, may be the

single chimney. In Loggan's view it has a dovecote on the roof in place of the chimney.

house called in deeds le Lambe, on the site of which once stood a Stone House belonging to the Prior of Anglesey. North of this house and occupying the space between the Gate of Humility and the Gate of Virtue was a tenement called the King's Arms or Arma Regia. This, says Dr Caius, was once the residence of John Sibert, or Siberch, the University Printer (1521—2)¹. The site of the former house was acquired by the College in 1782, of the latter in 1564. They had on their western side a garden which was parted from them by a wall, built by Dr Caius in 1565, and belonged to the President of the College. The rest of the area comprised between Henney (i.e. the lane so called by Hamond), Mill Street, Find silver Lane and the High Street was the property of the College in 1592. But the houses fronting the High Street, between the Gate of Humility and Find silver Lane, remained in private occupation until the erection of the Legge and Perse buildings on their site in 1617 and 1619. Between these houses and Gonville Hall was a garden which, until 1868, was the Fellows' garden. Until that date it was enclosed within the walls shown in Hamond's plan.

The tower of the Gate of Virtue, with its neighbouring turret, is represented by Hamond with a fair degree of accuracy. In Caius Court we see railings bordering the walks: they were put up in 1583 and removed before Loggan's view was drawn². Near the western end of the chapel is shown a curious sundial, which was the work of Theodore Haveus³. The Chapel

¹ Caius, *Annals*, 1569, translated in *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 161. For Siberch see R. Bowes, *University Printers*, p. 286 and G. J. Gray, *Earlier Cambridge Stationers and Bookbinders*, p. 54.

² *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 184.

³ *Ibid.* i. p. 182.

and its bell-tower, the latter marked by horizontal bands of masonry, are seen on the northern side of the quadrangle. The Chapel shows three windows on the south side, and a large one in the eastern gable. At its west end is the arch of the passage leading to Gonville Court. The rooms above and beyond the passage were part of the Lodge and are distinguished by dormer windows, as Loggan also shows. Hamond, not quite accurately, represents Caius Court as considerably broader from east to west than Gonville Court, and he sets the western range of the former somewhat farther to the west than the corresponding range in Gonville Court: they are in reality in the same line. His object is apparently to display the Master's turret on the western side of the Lodge. Between the western ranges of the two quadrangles and Mill Street is the large garden of the Lodge. At the north-western corner of Gonville Court is the Kitchen court. By an unusual arrangement the Kitchen was set transverse to the Hall in a building which reached Mill Street.

In *Gonville hall* we see a hedge surrounding the centre plot. The Library and the Hall, in the western range, have no visible features to distinguish them from ordinary chambers. In the northern range is seen the arched gateway, opening on Find silver Lane, which served Gonville Hall as its principal entrance before the alterations of Dr Caius: it was closed in 1754. The northern range has a large stepped gable next the Fellows' garden. In the middle of the quadrangle a pump is conspicuous: it was put up in 1578¹.

Nothing is more interesting or more graphically presented in Hamond's plan than the view which he

¹ *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 183.



Fig. 27. Part of Hamond's Map of Cambridge, made in 1592.

has given us of *Trinity College* in 1592, and which is here reproduced in fig. 27¹. The College was founded in 1546. In the forty-six years which had since elapsed only a small part of the existing buildings of the Great Court had been completed, and it is unnecessary to say that Nevile's Court had not been begun. A great clearance had been made of the buildings which occupied the middle space of the Great Court, but portions of the colleges and hostels which occupied the site before 1546 still survived in the lateral ranges and in other parts. It happens that Hamond's plan was made at a time when there was a cessation in the building operations. The works so far finished had mainly been carried out between 1554 and 1564. The most recent had been completed about the year 1584. The completion of the Great Court and the reduction of its plan to that which we see to-day were due to Thomas Nevile, who became Master in 1593.

The great area comprised in the College, as it existed in Hamond's day, may be conveniently divided into four sections, divided from one another by streets and lanes which were closed when the Great Court was begun. These grounds were almost entirely occupied by ancient colleges and hostels at the date of the foundation of the College. Before that time they were traversed by three streets: (1) a lane which was a continuation of Find silver Lane and led to a hithe on the King's Ditch, called Flaxhithe: (2) Foul Lane which, beginning where the Queen's Gate now stands, ran northwards to the Gate Tower of King's Hall (King Edward's Tower)

¹ The reproduction of Hamond's plan which is placed opposite pp. 402, 403 of the second volume of the *Arch. Hist.*, having been made from the injured copy in the Bodleian Library, is defective in details, especially in the south-west corner near the Queen's gate.

which formerly stood at a middle point between the Great Gate and the door of the Lodge: (3) King's Hall Lane, or King's Childer Lane, which, crossing the last-named, ran in a winding course from a point a few feet south of the Great Gate to a point on the river bank where the King's Ditch rejoined the main channel of the river.

The first, or southern of these four areas, contained two hostels, viz. Garret (or S. Gerard's) Hostel and Ovyng's Inn (otherwise S. Hugh's Hostel). It was bounded by Garret Hostel Lane, Mill Street, Flaxhithe Lane and the King's Ditch. The Bishop's Hostel and half the site of the New (or King's) Court are situated in it.

The second, or western, comprised Michaelhouse and S. Gregory's (or Newmarket) Hostel, and was bounded by Flaxhithe Lane, Foul Lane, King's Hall Lane and the King's Ditch. It contained the site of the south-western part of the Great Court and the greater part of Nevile's court.

The third, or eastern, contained Physwick Hostel, S. Katherine's Hostel, S. Margaret's Hostel and Tyled Hostel, as well as a block of buildings belonging to King's Hall. It was bounded by Find silver Lane, private houses fronting the High Street, King's Hall Lane and Foul Lane. Here is now the south-eastern part of the Great Court.

The fourth, or northern, contained the remainder of King's Hall and covered all the ground to the north of King's Hall Lane.

It should be remembered that Garret Hostel Green, which was parted from the College ground by the King's Ditch, was in 1592 the property of the Town.

In the first of these four areas we see in the plan two buildings, very near and parallel to each other, one of them at the end of Mill Street and looking eastwards along Find silver Lane, the other behind it. The former is apparently in contact with the range of Trinity Great Court which fronts Find silver Lane, but the latter seems not to be in line with the range which contains the Hall and Lodge of Trinity, but to be withdrawn somewhat west of it. As the building in Mill Street has no door on the street side, it would seem that access to the buildings was obtained from the Great Court. Together these buildings seem to have formed "the new hostell," which in 1576 was fitted up to contain eight chambers: previously the College had let it as a private house. Evidently "the new hostell" is to be identified with Ovyng's Inn, which is marked by Lyne in this position and, according to Dr Caius, was a hostel for jurists, opposite the western postern of Gonville Hall¹. As late as 1578 it was still known as "Hovynes Inne." Garret Hostel stood next Ovyngs' Inn and nearer to Trinity Hall: in Lyne's plan it is made to adjoin Ovyng's Inn on one side and Garret Hostel Lane on the other². Hamond shows a short wall connecting the two parallel buildings at their southern ends. Garret Hostel had probably disappeared before Hamond's day, for there is no mention of it after 1585: but the name survived and seems to have been applied to "the new hostell" as late

¹ *Arch. Hist.* ii. pp. 551, 552. Dr Caius records in his *Annals*, p. 13 (ed. Venn, C.A.S. 8vo. Publications, 1904), that in 1521 the men of Gerard's or Garret Hostel and of Ovyng's Inn made an assault on the postern gate of Gonville Hall and the buttery which adjoined it.

² It should be observed that Garret Hostel Lane only came into existence in 1545, when the Hostel itself was resumed into the possession of Michaelhouse, of which it was previously a dependance. Flaxhithe Lane was enclosed in 1306, about the time when Ovyng's Inn was established.

as 1644. "The new hostell" was pulled down in 1662, being then ruinous, and its site was taken for Bishop's Hostel. Behind it Hamond shows enclosed ground, to which entrance was given through an arched gate in the corner next Garret Hostel Lane, and which reached to the King's Ditch.

Before 1546 the second area was entirely occupied by the buildings and grounds of Michaelhouse, including its dependent hostel of S. Gregory¹. Presumably the western end of the south range and the whole of the western range of the Great Court, so much of it as is shown by Hamond, excepting the southern end of the Lodge, which was built in 1554, were surviving portions of Michaelhouse. The Gate Tower of Michaelhouse, which Lyne's plan of 1574 shows fronting Mill Street, has disappeared. We hear of its walling up in 1552; probably this means that the space of the archway was converted into chambers. Hamond shows a door in the position of the old Gate, at the end of Mill Street. The buildings along Find silver Lane, as far as Physwick Hostel, are low and featureless. Apparently they had only one upper floor and it had garret windows. All this range was swept away by Neville in the alterations of 1594—7, when the Queen's gate was erected.

¹ The northern part of S. Gregory's Hostel stood on the site of Crouched Hall. The site was acquired for Michaelhouse in 1337. A Crouched Hostel which stood on part of the site of the Schools was acquired by the University in 1432 for the erection of the new Schools. Probably the students migrated to the Michaelhouse ground when they were displaced from their former quarters. Lyne puts the letter D on the northern part of the western range of the Great Court, indicating that that was the position of S. Gregory's Hostel. Fuller says that it stood where in his day was Trinity College dove-cote. From *Arch. Hist.* ii. p. 636, we learn that in 1555 the dove-cote was next the Master's garden and a bridge which crossed the King's Ditch. This bridge is not marked by Lyne or Hamond, but the latter shows a small structure in the Master's garden, close to the Ditch, which may have been a dove-cote.

The range on the western side of the Great Court is more interesting. In 1592 it was only carried as far northwards as the present entrance hall of the Lodge, and, except the part of the Lodge shown by Hamond, all the buildings appear to have been in existence before 1546. It would seem that the southern and western ranges did not join at the angle between Mill Street and Find silver Lane, the western range being set further to the west than the end of the southern range, so as to leave a passage to Ovyng's Inn and Garret Hostel.

At the south-west angle of the Great Court Loggan's print, made about 1688, shows a staircase turret, which is entered by a door on the north side. In Hamond's plan there is a turret which is evidently to be identified with this; it is not however at the angle but stands a little distance from it, in the western range. It is clear that the position which Hamond gives it is no mistake in drawing, for he puts the door on the south side, and between the turret and the angle he shows a portion of the western range with a window on the upper floor. It is therefore evident that when Nevile, between 1594 and 1597, rebuilt the southern side of the Great Court he set back the western part of the range on that side for a few feet northwards. Before this alteration the southern ranges of Michaelhouse and Physwick's Hostel followed the curving line of Find silver Lane. Nevile ingeniously contrived to straighten the line so as to give the Great Court the rectangular form which it now presents, and at the same time to retain the old turret, altering the position of its door, so that it stood exactly at the angle of the court. As a result of this change Trinity (or Find silver) Lane, which in Hamond's day was of uniform width, is now considerably widened at

its western end. The Lodge of the Master of Michaelhouse was no doubt placed, as other Lodges, at the dais end of the Hall, and consequently at the southern end of the western range. The turret is of the pattern of the stair-turrets annexed to the Master's Lodge in all the colleges built before 1400¹. The Lodge of the Master of Michaelhouse, or at least its principal rooms, was probably confined to the upper floor and had the Fellows' Parlour under it and next to the Hall. Hamond shows the door which presumably admitted to the Parlour.

Beyond the door just mentioned the plan shows us a lofty oriel window, the embattled crest of which reaches somewhat higher than the eaves of the roof. This, or a similar oriel in the same place, is drawn in the Scheme, dated about 1595, for laying out the Great Court, referred to in note 1 below. In this Scheme, which was not carried out, the Hall, Buttery and Kitchen are left in the original positions which they occupied as parts of Michaelhouse: the screens are at the northern end of the Hall, with the Buttery next it and the Kitchen beyond. This was clearly the arrangement in Hamond's time, for he shows the door of the screens passage and the chimney stack of the Kitchen beyond the Hall northwards. When the western range was prolonged northwards by the extension of the Master's Lodge (*circa* 1600) a new Hall was built, north of the old one, on the site of the old screens, Buttery and Kitchen, which

¹ This turret was destroyed by Essex between 1770 and 1775 (*Arch. Hist.* ii. p. 496). The Scheme (*circa* 1595) for laying out the Great Court, which is reproduced in *Arch. Hist.* ii., between pp. 464, 465, shows that at that time it was intended to make the Great Court an exact rectangle, strongly contrasting with the asymmetrical lines of the old ranges, shown by Hamond. Mr T. D. Atkinson in *C.A.S. Proc. and Comm.* viii. pp. 234—242 has given a description of the Hall of Michaelhouse with a diagram of its ground-plan.

were previously interposed inconveniently between the Lodge and the Hall. A new Buttery and Kitchen, with the Parlour above them, were at the same time made out of the old Hall. The oriel was spared as an architectural feature, though it ceased to serve its original use, and, as the range to which it belonged was heightened by the addition of a garret floor, it no longer reached to the roof. It is shown in Loggan's view and in a Perspective View of the Great Court which was drawn in 1740. It was destroyed in 1771, when this part of the range was reconstructed by Essex.

On the roof of the old Hall Hamond shows a louvre. In the eastern wall are four windows, besides the oriel. Though the Hall was only 52 feet in length, which is about the length of the ancient Halls of Peterhouse and Pembroke, and little more than half the width of the present Hall, it might very well accommodate the small society of Michaelhouse. At the time when Nevile began his alterations (1604) it is said that it was almost ruinous through extreme old age¹.

At the angle between the Lodge and the northern range containing King Edward's Tower Hamond shows the Master's stair-turret. The range, together with the turret, was removed about 1600, when Nevile's alterations of the Great Court were carried out. It was built in 1554—5, the southern wall having formed part of an older building, probably belonging to King's Hall: the northern wall was apparently of timber. Here was situated the Master's Hall. The design in building the range was evidently to retain King Edward's Tower. Though in Hamond's plan of the Great Court there are no walks or grass plots, Nevile's intention when he built

¹ *Arch. Hist.* ii. p. 475.

the Queen's Gate Tower (1597) was evidently to make a walk between the two Towers, which directly face each other. The present walk between them follows the line of Foul Lane.

At the north-west end of the Lodge Hamond shows two long buildings, not in continuous line, extending to the King's Ditch. That which is next the Lodge was the Master's gallery and was erected in 1554¹. Below it a passage with an arched doorway gave communication between the garden-grounds lying to the north and south. The use of the further building is uncertain: in Loggan's view a ladder placed against one of its upper windows suggests that in 1688 it was used as a store-house. The Lodge garden, which in 1592 was larger by the area which later was included in the Great Court, is separated, on its northern side, from the Bowling Green by a wall which was put up in 1568². Here it may be observed that the grounds of Trinity, from the north-west corner of Garret Hostel garden to the end of the Bowling Green, next S. John's bridge, were fenced continuously on the side next the King's Ditch and the river by an embattled wall. The part of the garden which is nearest the Lodge is laid out with a large flower-bed, divided into four by cross walks. At the north-west corner of the garden is a small building which was probably a summer-house³. Beyond this there is a triangular space of open ground bounded on two of its sides by the King's Ditch and the river. This plot, anciently called Millstones Hill, was acquired by the

¹ *Arch. Hist.* p. 622. The Master's gallery was destroyed after the year 1800.

² *Ibid.* ii. p. 635.

³ Loggan shows a building in this position. It was built in 1684—5 and was the Master's Summer House (*Arch. Hist.* ii. p. 647).



College from the Town in or before the year 1546—7. Part of it is the site of the present Library¹.

We now come to the third area, comprising the south-eastern parts of the College and some adjacent houses. Foul Lane, which was the western boundary of this area, was enclosed when the College was founded and does not appear in Hamond's plan: but Dr Caius says that it began at the Queen's Gate of the Great Court and joined King's Childer Lane at King Edward's Tower. The Queen's Gate and the range containing it were built in 1544—97: the position of the Gate is marked in Hamond's plan by a door opposite the Kitchen court of Gonville Hall. East of this door is a building which is distinguished from the long, uniform range of Michaelhouse by the absence of garrets. In this position Lyne shows a Gate Tower in his plan and indicates that it belonged to Physwick Hostel. This hostel was perhaps the only one which had a collegiate Gate Tower. Of all the hostels it was probably the most important in the sixteenth century. It had a Hall and a garden which occupied the site of an older hostel, called S. Margaret's, and, according to Fuller, it had many fair chambers. It became the property of Gonville Hall, and was used by that college as a sort of colony for the overflow of its students. It is described in 1476 as then newly built, and it was a flourishing institution at the date when it was acquired by Trinity².

In Find silver Lane, east of Physwick Hostel, Hamond shows a tenement, consisting of a house and annexe with a garden which is possibly the property which in deeds of the fifteenth century is called *le Mighell Angell*, and, as its name implies, once belonged

¹ *Arch. Hist.* ii. p. 407.

² *Ibid.* ii. pp. 415—417.

to Michaelhouse. It was otherwise known as S. Katherine's, or "the Gramer Hostel." Beyond this tenement and near the High Street there are three houses, varying in size, among which we must place the almshouses, three in number, founded in 1463 by Reginald Ely. They were purchased by Trinity College and removed in 1864, when new almshouses were erected in St Paul's Road. The site is occupied by lecture rooms of Trinity College¹.

Between Find silver Lane and the Great Gate Hamond places a row of eight dwelling houses, several of which have courts and annexes behind them. Those which are nearest to Find silver Lane never became the property of Trinity. One house, near the middle of the row, occupied the position of Tyled Hostel, which was acquired by King's Hall in 1449. In the ground behind these houses we see some garden plots and three large enclosures planted with trees. The largest belonged to the Mighell Angell tenement: the other two, at the date of the foundation of Trinity, were leased to King's Hall. Near the middle of these grounds Hamond shows a tennis court, approached from the Great Court through a gate and by a passage parallel with Find silver Lane. On the northern side of the Mighell Angell ground and projecting westwards into the Great Court there is a range of chambers in three floors. It belonged to King's Hall and was probably erected about 1490. As no doors are to be seen in the plan it was evidently entered from the north. It was constructed of timber and was removed by Nevile in 1599².

Hamond's presentation of the Great Gate is not a travesty, such as Lyne's, but in the main is conventional. It is precisely similar to his drawings of the Gate Towers

¹ *Arch. Hist.* ii. p. 419.

² *Ibid.* ii. p. 476.



of Queens' and S. John's, except that it shows a smaller side door next the large one: in each case he puts a single broad window, instead of two, above the arch and omits the niche. The Great Gate was begun in 1518 and partially completed in 1535: it was heightened in 1598 and adorned with sculptures and canopies in 1614—15. When first constructed it was isolated from the other buildings of King's Hall and was not the entrance to a quadrangle. The short range next it on the south was begun in 1556: it overlapped the timber range just mentioned and was not in contact with it. The range between the Gate and the Chapel was finished about 1584.

Like Loggan, Hamond shows an embattled wall on either side of the approach to the Gate. That on the northern side is continued along the High Street as far as the boundary of S. John's. It encloses a garden, larger than the present grass-plot, and two bays of the Chapel project into it: Loggan more accurately shows three. Hamond is unusually inaccurate in his drawing of the Chapel. There are actually twelve bays, of which one, where the eastern range abuts on the Chapel, has no window. Hamond places a window in the vacant bay and shows only eight windows in the south wall of the Chapel¹.

Inside the Gate there is shown a tree, growing in a box, like that in the principal quadrangle of Trinity Hall. The buildings which present themselves near the Gate are as yet quite fortuitously disposed. Some of them are old buildings belonging to King's Hall: others are new creations. On the left the timber range of

¹ The external length of the Chapel is correctly shown by Hamond as about 200 feet.

King's Hall, already mentioned, projects awkwardly half-way into what is now the Great Court. Facing the Gate is the short extension of the western range of Michaelhouse containing the Kitchen and a portion of the Lodge. At right angles to this is the range containing King Edward's Tower. Its line, if produced, would bring it exactly to the arch of the Great Gate, a calamitous result which was obviated by the total removal of the range by Nevile in 1600, when the Tower was re-erected at the west end of the Chapel. Hamond's picture of it differs curiously both from the existing Tower and from what may be gathered of its appearance from the Bursar's accounts of King's Hall. From these accounts we learn that it had angle turrets, as the existing structure has, and that it was occupied as chambers. Hamond shows neither turrets nor windows and gives the Tower a curious domical cap, evidently of lead.

We may next proceed to the fourth area of the College, viz. that which lay north of King's Hall Lane, which, it will be remembered, ran from near the Great Gate to King Edward's Gate in its original position. The plan—if plan it can be called—of King's Hall was extraordinarily irregular, and the anomalies which made it unlike any of the ancient colleges render it difficult to explain its arrangements without the aid of a ground plan such as is admirably supplied in Mr Carøe's monograph¹ on the King's Hostel and that which is here produced (fig. 28) from the *Architectural History*. The feature of an outer as well as an inner Gate of Entrance is one of the unexplained anomalies². King

¹ C.A.S. Quarto Publications (1909), *King's Hostel, Trinity College, Cambridge*.

² The relation of the Great Gate to the rest of King's Hall is inexplicable

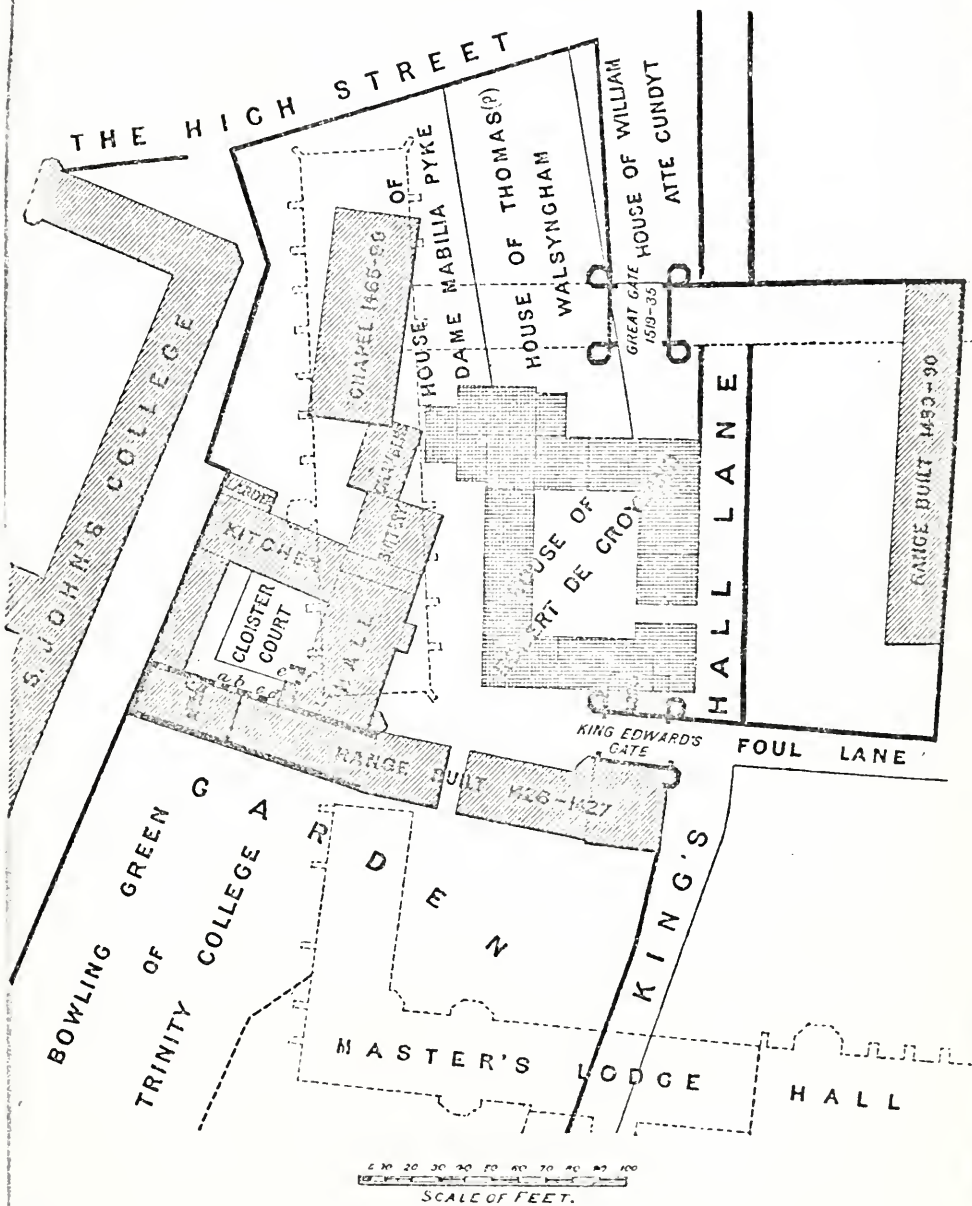


Fig. 28. Ground plan of King's Hall; as determined by Professor Willis. The existing buildings of Trinity College are indicated by a dotted line.

Edward's Tower (1426—37), the building of which preceded that of the Great Gate by nearly a century, fronted King's Hall Lane but did not form a part of the older buildings, which stood considerably to the north of it. Between the Tower and the Chapel Hamond shows a range which has three staircase entries and the unusual number of four storeys. It was built at the same time as the Tower and is an extension of the western range of the cloister court of King's Hall. It was destroyed by Nevile about the year 1600, when the Tower was transferred to its present position at the west end of the Chapel. This, as well as the adjoining western cloister range, contained chambers allotted to the Master of King's Hall¹.

Of the small quadrangle of King's Hall Hamond shows that the western and northern ranges were still in existence in 1592, as well as the northern half of the eastern range. The other parts had been destroyed, before 1555, to make room for the Chapel. The western range, excepting a small portion on the site of which King Edward's Tower was re-erected, still exists, and has recently (1905—6) been restored to something like its ancient form by Mr Caröe. It was built at different dates between 1375 and 1418. The southern end was occupied on the upper floors by the Master: the northern end consisted of chambers. Of the northern range only

except on the hypothesis that, before the dissolution of King's Hall, some development of its buildings was in contemplation which involved the closing of King's Hall Lane and the removal of King Edward's Tower. Its situation with regard to either was otherwise almost impossibly inconvenient. The position given to King's Hall Chapel (1463—99), external to the court and independent of it, and the erection of the timber range (1490) on the southern side of King's Hall Lane, give some likelihood to the suggestion.

¹ *Arch. Hist.* ii. p. 444. The Statutes given to Trinity in 1552, at which time the new Master's Lodge had not been built, assigned to the Master all the buildings situated round the cloister of King's Hall (*ibid.* p. 460).

the roof is visible in Hamond's plan. It contained the Library and was built 1416—22¹. On the western side of the quadrangle Hamond shows a cloister walk with six arches: this was constructed about the same time as the Library. Neither Hamond nor Lyne shows the cloister walk which existed on the northern side. The northern end of the eastern range, which was built between 1386 and 1395, contained the Kitchen. This eastern part and the Library were destroyed, as ruinous, in 1694².

The Bowling Green, which is overlooked from the restored western range of King's Hall quadrangle, was made in 1648. In Hamond's plan the space which it occupies was laid out as a garden with flower-beds and trees, and there is no green for bowls. It had been the garden of King's Hall. In the middle of it both Hamond and Lyne mark a curious structure which was probably a dove-cote. It had apparently ceased to exist when Loggan made his view. Hereabouts was the Columbarium of King's Hall³. There is a garden house at the north-west corner of the garden, on the river bank.

Having completed our survey of Trinity we now pass to *S. John's college* (fig. 27 on p. 80). It is parted from Trinity by a lane, the property of S. John's, which is entered from the street through an arch and leads to the Kitchen and to the river. The arch is set at the

¹ Lyne's view of this range shows five windows on the upper floor and a larger one in the western gable. Of the last no trace was found in Mr Caröe's restoration. In this place Mr Caröe places ordinary chambers, and it seems that the Library did not extend to the Bowling Green gable.

² The southern end of the eastern range was occupied by the Buttery, and the southern range by the Hall and Parlour. The Chapel of King's Hall, standing between the eastern range and the street, partly on the site of the present Chapel, was built between 1463 and 1469. All these buildings had been removed before Hamond's time.

³ Caröe, *King's Hostel*, p. 7; *Arch. Hist.* ii. pp. 441 and 460.

extremity of an embattled wall which continues the similar wall parting the ground at the east end of the Chapel of Trinity from the street. The street in front of the two colleges was widened on both sides in the course of last century¹. On the northern side of S. John's Hamond shows another lane conducting from the High Street to a quay on the river bank. It was called S. John's Lane and, like the other, was entered from the street through an arch. It was acquired by the College from the Town and closed in 1863². Along the whole front of the College, fencing the sidewalk from the road, Hamond shows a line of rails, with taller posts at the ends and at the opening opposite the Gate. Similar rails are to be seen in Loggan's views of other colleges³, but no other example is shown by Hamond.

Before we consider the main buildings of the College we may notice a house which, in Hamond's plan, stands on the opposite side of the street at the north-western corner of All Saints' churchyard. The ground on which it is situated had formerly been the cemetery of the Hospital of S. John⁴, and became the property of the College. About the year 1588 it was converted into a Pensionary, i.e. chambers for the occupation of students who were not on the foundation of the College. Its use for this purpose ended about the close of the eighteenth century⁵.

¹ There is a graphic description of the street between the gates of the two colleges in *The Riot at the Great Gate of Trinity College, 1610—1611* (J. W. Clark, C.A.S. Octavo Publications, xliii. 1906).

² *Arch. Hist.* ii. p. 235.

³ *Ibid.* iii. pp. 295, 296.

⁴ See the passage cited from Baker's History of Saint John's College in *The Dual Origin of the Town of Cambridge*, p. 21 note (Gray, C.A.S. Quarto Publications, i. 1908).

⁵ There is a view of the old houses occupying the site of the Pensionary (now the Divinity Schools) in *Old Cambridge* (Redfern), plate XXIII.

The Gate Tower is represented by Hamond in much the same way as the Great Gate of Trinity College. The south-western corner turret is surmounted by a tall cross, which was taken down in the seventeenth century, at the time of the Civil War¹. The ranges north and south of the Gate show no conspicuous difference from their appearance in Loggan's view. A walk leads from the Gate to the Hall screens, and the grass plots on either side are fenced with rails². Near the north-west angle of the Court is seen the oriel of the Hall. Between it and the corner Hamond, inaccurately, places two windows, one above the other: in actual fact the oriel was at the northern end of the Hall range, and the Parlour, which was at the dais end of the Hall, was lighted only from the north. Equally incorrectly Hamond shows three windows, instead of two, in the eastern wall of the Hall. Only the roofs of the north and south ranges are shown³. The east window of the Chapel is seen between, and recessed behind, the eastern range and the eastern gable of a building which stands on the northern side of the Chapel and looks as though it was contiguous with it: there was actually an intervening space of eleven feet. This building was a part of the Hospital of S. John. It has been called the Infirmary, but it is more likely that it was originally a chapel. It was fitted up as chambers in 1585, and destroyed in 1862⁴. In Loggan's view a covered passage

¹ *Arch. Hist.* ii. p. 316 (quotation from Baker).

² The rails had been removed when Loggan's view was taken.

³ The axis of the Chapel is not due east to west, but considerably inclined north and south. Hamond, not quite accurately, represents the front of the College as facing due east. The Chapel of S. John's College is the only chapel which in his plan does not exhibit its southern face.

⁴ Loggan shows windows on three floors in the gable of the so-called Infirmary as well as in the eastern range: Hamond in both cases shows only two; but *Arch.*

is shown at the east end of the Chapel, giving communication between this building and the Entrance Court. In Hamond's day this had no existence, and the only entrance to the building was in S. John's Lane.

Beyond the screens we see a passage with a tennis court on its northern side, and on the southern side a small quadrangle, which was built about 1526 and removed about 1601, when the Second Court was being built. In the northern range of this quadrangle was the Master's gallery. The Lodge was between the northern end of the Hall and the Chapel and, except through the Hall, there was no interior communication between it and the gallery. A wing of the Lodge extends westward from the dais end of the Hall, and at its western end we see the Master's turret. Beyond this end of the Lodge is the Master's garden and an extensive orchard reaching to the river bank. Between the orchard and the Bowling Green of Trinity is a rectangular piece of open ground, which is now occupied by the southern parts of the second and third courts. A large house with adjoining smaller buildings stands on the river bank. Next to the house is the bridge, Hamond's drawing of which shows that it was a wooden structure, and so it is pictured by Loggan. It is barred by an arched gate of timber at the eastern end. S. John's, Queens' and King's were the only colleges which possessed bridges in the sixteenth century, as they alone had grounds on both sides of the river.

In the space which is bounded by S. John's Lane, Bridge Street and the river Hamond shows a multitude of houses without any noticeable feature. Some are

Hist. ii. p. 247 shows that there were three storeys. Loggan's view agrees with Hamond in showing only one chimney, which was at the western end.

disposed about four-sided courts, others are ranged along alleys which run from Bridge Street to the river. At the end of S. John's Lane we see a masted "keel" and a small boat moored to the bank, and near it the arm of a crane projecting over the water. It is noteworthy that in his view of S. John's College Loggan shows a string of barges which are being towed by a man in a row-boat, a covered "tilt" hauling timber and poled up stream by two men, and another barge towed from the bank. Above the bridge were several stathes, one of which, on the northern bank, still exists at the end of the lane which in medieval times, as now, was called Fisher's Lane. Just at this point Lyne shows a fishing-boat, in mid-stream, dragging a net.

Hamond gives little indication of the appearance of the *Great Brigge*; it is evidently made of timber, has wooden railings with high posts, and seemingly has two piers in the stream. Sailing and row-boats are moored to the south bank below it.

There are no noteworthy features on the western side of Magdalene Street until we come to the church of *S. Peter* (Sheet 3). It has a nave, a western tower and spire, a porch near the western end of the south wall, three windows in the same wall and a small door near its eastern end, and an eastern window. In 1742, when Cole described the church, there was a chancel and a south aisle, neither of which appears in Hamond's view. Beyond the churchyard is S. Peter's Lane, leading to the open ground called Pound Green, which was reckoned as part of the Western Field of Cambridge and took its name from a pound, which existed on the western side of the lane so lately as 1909. This Green is represented as descending the slope of the hill to a

point in Northampton Street near the School of Pythagoras. On its western side Hamond indicates a bank, which is still to be seen on the road called Mount Pleasant and was the *vallum* of the presumably Roman camp¹.

Opposite the Castle the road, which at this point is now known as Castle Street, widens into a roughly square area in which the plan shows two small fenced courts with attached buildings. Pound Green reaches to this area and is not divided from it by any fence or hedge. Further on the road narrows and then widens again into a very large parallelogram, in which Hamond has written *All Sainctes at the Castell*. The old church of All Saints, which had been disused since the fourteenth century, seems to have totally disappeared before Hamond made his plan². The enclosure which was formerly the grave-yard and is now a nursery garden is shown with a large barn-like building in the middle of it: this was "the great barn nigh unto the stone crosse in Huntingdon Way" which is often mentioned in sixteenth century deeds of S. John's College. South of it is a close walled on all sides and containing no building. Houses, gardens and a large plantation of trees occupy the space contained between Shelly Row and Mount Pleasant. This part is called in the Field Books Hare Hill or Hore Hill.

On the verge of the plan Hamond marks the bank

¹ In the middle of Pound Green Loggan marks a watering place for cattle, planted round with trees. It is shown also in Custance's plan of 1798. In the sixteenth century terrier of Cambridge Field it is called Chalkwell. Hamond does not mark it.

² Lyne marks the site as *Parochia omnium sanctorum ad Castrum* and puts a large house on the road front of the old churchyard. In Fuller's plan of Cambridge (1634) there is a fanciful representation of the ruins of the church, showing what looks like a tower at its eastern end.

which formed the northern rampart of the ancient camp and is now seen next the road called Pleasant Row. Just beyond the place where the bank reaches the Huntingdon Road he shows a mound on which there is a platform of two steps surmounted by a structure of enigmatical appearance. It stands at the point where the boundary of the town of Cambridge and the parish of Chesterton crosses the Huntingdon Road. Probably it is the High Cross, or Stone Cross, mentioned in a terrier of Cambridge Field (date 1572) as standing at the Castle End¹. If this identification is correct we may conjecture that the cross is the same as that mentioned by Dr Caius²: "Close to the Castle is a market cross, constructed of solid stone, on the northern side of the Castle. It is called the market cross from the circumstance that there is a constant tradition that about it the market of the old town was formerly held." If the tradition to which Dr Caius refers is to be trusted we may assume that "the market of the old town" was held in the wide parallelogram, above mentioned, between All Saints' church and the north-west angle of the Castle bounds³.

From the northern extremity of the town we will now retrace our steps, taking the left-hand or eastern side of the streets which lead us back to our starting point at the King's Ditch, next Pembroke.

We first pass a large piece of arable ground which

¹ "Huntington waye beginneth at y^e hye stone Cross at y^e Castle end." It is otherwise called Stoupencrowche (stooping cross) and described as "a lyttle stomped crosse," implying that it was dilapidated in the sixteenth century.

² *Historia Cantabrigieensis Academiæ* (ed. 1574), p. 9. Lyne's plan does not include the parts north of the Castle.

³ On the subject of the cross and the old market see *The Dual Origin of the Town of Cambridge* (C.A.S. Quarto Publications, 1908, p. 9) and Dr Stokes' paper on *Wayside Crosses in Cambridge* (C.A.S. *Proc. and Comm.* xx. pp. 23—25).

is not parted from the road by a fence. The furrows run north and south, and at either end are transverse headlands. In the southern headland there is depicted a man ploughing with a team of four oxen and a horse. This croft was the property of the Scholars of Merton and was known as the Sale, or Sale Piece. It was included in the borough of Cambridge and reckoned as an outlying part of Cambridge Field. The Castle and the land extending from the Sale northwards along the eastern side of Huntingdon Road were, and still remain, in Chesterton parish. On the eastern side of the Castle the plan shows a long grass strip, on which sheep are grazing, and beyond it a wide stretch of arable land, in furlong strips, which was part of Chesterton Field.

On the south side of the Sale Hamond marks *The Castell*, the history of which is given in the Introduction. In the middle of the bailey stands the Keep. As Lyne's presentation of it is purely fanciful, and it had altogether disappeared when Fuller wrote his History, it is unfortunate that Hamond's plan is too much blurred by wear to afford any but the roughest idea of its appearance, and nothing is shown of the Castle mound. The walls of the Keep enclose a rectangular court, measuring about 100 × 85 feet, which seems to be laid out as a garden, and has nothing to give a castellated appearance. A building a little to the east of the Keep is pretty certainly the Shire House, which Loggan marks in this position: Cole says that it was of the reign of Elizabeth. The Gate House is to be seen, not very distinctly, next the street¹, and from it an embattled wall is carried to

¹ Until 1802 the Gate House served as the County Gaol. In Le Keux's *Memorials of Cambridge*, vol. 2, there are pictures of it as it appeared in 1773 and in 1842, the former reproduced from Grose's *Antiquities*.

the north-west angle of the bailey and then along the bank on its northern and eastern sides. There is a lower wall on the crown of the slope that descends to the fosse on the southern side. Two curtain walls connect the Keep severally with the ends of the southern wall. The fosse on the southern side serves as a roadway leading to the grass land on the eastern side of the Castle. A

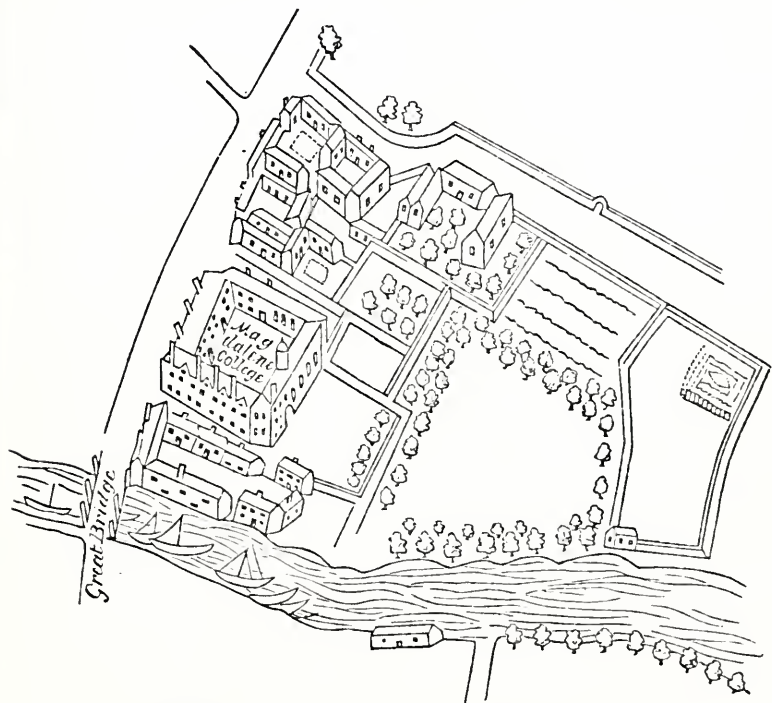


Fig. 29. Magdalene College, from Hamond's map of Cambridge, 1592.

turret stands at the middle point of the north wall of the bailey. The two large bastions in the eastern defences, shown in Loggan's plan, of course do not appear in Hamond's: they were constructed in 1643.

In the crowded houses which front the street between the Castle and Chesterton Lane there is no special

feature to remark. The church of *S. Giles* has a large eastern window, four windows in the southern wall, a porch at the south-west end, and a small transept, near the east end of the north wall, which Cole, describing the church in 1742, calls a "north cross aisle." In the churchyard, next the street, is a small structure which was a wooden bell-house. The roadway of Chesterton Lane ends at the borough boundary, and beyond its end are the pasture and arable land of Chesterton Field. On the southern side of the lane is *S. Giles' Rectory Farmhouse*, built on three sides of a court and planted round with trees. Hamond does not mark the grating, referred to on p. xxvii of the Introduction, which Lyne's plan shows at the junction of Magdalene Street with Northampton Street and Chesterton Lane.

The quadrangle of *Magdalene college* in Hamond's plan has its present appearance (see fig. 29). Hall and Chapel are both shown, and on the roof of the former is a bell-turret: it was put up in 1586. The passage at the west end of the Chapel gave communication, as it does still, with the Master's garden and orchard. The house adjoining the quadrangle on the north was an inn called the *Star*. The door of the screens passage is shown opening on a square enclosure, now the second court. Beyond it the Orchard is seen lined with trees on all its sides. The raised terrace is not shown by Hamond or by Loggan in his plan and view. In its place Hamond has a plot of ground which appears to be a vegetable garden. Beyond this on the verge of the sheet we may remark an enclosure containing several fishponds. It was the "pond yard" of Magdalene and formerly of Buckingham College: the ponds were actually filled up six years before the date of Hamond's plan.

A lane extends along the south wall of the College, which was known as Kymbalton's (afterwards Salmon's) Lane. Between it and the river is a group of buildings, the property of Jesus College, which in the reign of Henry VIII were leased as a brewery to a certain Francis van Horne, and were still so used in Fuller's time.

On the south side of the Bridge (Sheet 4) the open space of the Quay Side is seen, and beyond it is a block of closely packed houses which is bounded on the southern side by a lane formerly called Harleston's (now Thompson's) Lane. A branch of this lane, called Little Harleston's Lane, turns north to the river bank, and at its river end is a piece of open ground. Hereabouts was the ancient Harleston's Inn, a hostel of jurists¹. In a quadrangle on the eastern side of Little Harleston's Lane and in the buildings which reach from it to the river-side we probably recognise the actual hostel. The door of the quadrangle opens on a passage which is an eastward continuation of the larger Harleston's Lane and leads to a footbridge crossing the *Kynges dicke*. The King's Ditch here is the northern end of the Ditch which begins at the Mills above Queens' College. The footbridge conducts to a large close which Loggan calls *The Master of St Johns Coll. Dove hous and fish ponds*. Hamond marks a number of ponds in it. This close on its eastern side is parted from Jesus Green by another watercourse, where Park Parade now stands.

The church of *S. Clement*, as it is shown by Hamond, has neither tower nor chancel, and the eastern gable

¹ Dr Caius, quoted in *Arch. Hist.* i. p. xxvi, says that Harleston's Inn was situated on the river bank, not far from the east end of the bridge, at the lower end of Harleston's Lane: according to Richard Parker it was close to the King's Ditch.

contains no window. It has a south aisle, and, as at present, the entrance is by a door, without a porch, near the western end of the aisle¹. Eastwards, beyond the churchyard, are enclosures planted with trees: one of them contains a dove-house. A large garden, belonging and opposite to a house in Thompson's Lane, occupied part of these grounds until 1911. Neither S. Clement's Passage nor Portugal Place existed in Hamond's day.

On the south side of the churchyard and next the street the buildings arranged about a courtyard appear to be those of S. Clement's Hostel, a hostel of jurists, mentioned by Dr Caius². Next to the hostel eastwards was the vicarage of S. Clement's.

The church of *S. Sepulchre* (Sheet 9) is shown with less accuracy than we are accustomed to expect from Hamond. There is nothing in his drawing of it to indicate that the upper storey of the round part is of less diameter than the lower. Only one of the two rows of lights in the upper part is exhibited. As Hamond has drawn it the nave looks like a polygonal structure, but, in fact, before the alterations of 1841, the lower part was circular, the upper polygonal. He shows four sides of the polygon, though only three could possibly be in view at one time, and pilasters which seem to be carried uninterruptedly from the ground to the roof and end in pinnacles instead of the battlements which existed prior to 1841. The windows in either storey are large and represent the fifteenth century insertions which were

¹ The tower had "vanished quite away," some time before 1616 (Gray, *The Priory of S. Radegund*, p. 28 note). In Cole's time the bells were hung in a wooden belfry on the north-west side of the churchyard.

² Richard Chevin, burgess and baker, in his will dated 1559, states that he occupied the house which was formerly Clement Hostel. Cooper, *Annals*, ii. p. 151.

removed when the church was "restored" in modern Norman character. The odd perspective of the chancel is due to an attempt to show more of the round nave than is possible. There is a wall, with no visible entrance, between the church and the street, and the churchyard is contained by a palisade.

We will now return along S. John's Street and, passing the already-mentioned Pensionary of S. John's, we arrive at *All Halowes in the Iury*—so called because it was situated in the old Jews' quarter. The plan shows the nave of the church with an aisle on the southern side, a north porch, the chancel and a western battlemented tower which stands wholly within the churchyard and not on the side-walk of the street, as it did until 1864, when church and tower were destroyed. The chancel existing at that time was a structure of brick, built in 1726, the old chancel shown by Hamond having become ruinous. The churchyard is entered by an opening in its wall next the Pensionary and there is another opening at the eastern end of the churchyard, next to a lane, leading to Bridge Street, known as Dolphin Lane, which took its name from the Dolphin, one of the principal inns of Cambridge in the sixteenth century. This inn stood on the site of the larger of the two Master's courts of Trinity, with a front to Bridge Street, and may be recognised in the plan. The branches of All Saints' Passage which now enclose the churchyard on two sides did not exist in 1592.

Next the churchyard and opposite the gate of Trinity is the Sun Inn, distinguished in the plan by its courtyard. In the houses which front the street on this side the only thing to detain us until we reach the church of *S. Michael* is a somewhat large courtyard, with buildings

irregularly placed round it and a very narrow frontage to Trinity Street. Perhaps it represents Burden's Hostel, a hostel of jurists, which is described by Fuller as "near the back gate of the Rose Tavern, opening against Caius College." Green Street, which is marked and named in Loggan's plan of 1688, had no existence in 1592. There was then no public way between the High Street and Conduit (i.e. Sidney) Street until the Market Place was reached. Between these two streets there was a very large square piece of open ground, with rows of trees on three of its sides, to which the only access seems to have been through the courtyards of the adjoining houses.

Hamond's representation of S. Michael's church shows a tower with a rather lofty spire. The latter, which has now disappeared, was in fact, and as Lyne shows it, a small timber structure. Hamond shows a north porch and a south aisle extending to the full length of the church. Except on the street side the churchyard is encompassed with houses. Rose Crescent does not exist, but long courtyards reach on the one side from the High Street, on the other from Market Hill, and are only separated at their extremities by a single building.

At the corner of the High Street, facing S. Mary's church, where are now the premises of Messrs Bowes and Bowes, we remark a large and conspicuous house with windows of exceptional size. Early in the seventeenth century the church rates for this house were paid by William Scarlett, bookseller, and John Crane, apothecary, the latter of whom (d. 1654) was the founder of the Charity for Sick Scholars¹. This house is in *Sherers*

¹ Information supplied by the late Mr Robert Bowes.

Lane, of which *Shoemaker Lane* is a continuation. In these two lanes were some of the chief inns of Cambridge. A house near the north-west corner of Hamond's *Market Hill*, distinguished in the plan by three arches of entrance, windows in four storeys and a long courtyard behind it, was the Rose Tavern, the yard of which is now represented by Rose Crescent. Here, Fuller says, formerly stood S. Paul's Inn, a jurists' hostel. A tall house, which in the plan appears behind the steeple of Trinity church, was probably another famous inn, the Angel. In Shoemaker Lane a house which presents a double gable to the lane seems to be the Black Bear, part of the courtyard of which has been converted into Market Passage.

The last-named inn faces *Trinity church*, which has a tall spire, a porch on the south side, a south aisle, above which the clerestory of the nave appears, and a chancel. Hamond does not show the transepts, both of which existed in his day. A curious detail in the plan is the pump-handle attached to the churchyard wall at its north-eastern corner. A pump is shown in the same place in Ackerman's view of 1815 and in Le Keux's of 1842. From it Cundit, or Conduit, Street, as the street, now Sidney Street, was called as early as the thirteenth century, derived its name¹.

We will now return to the High Street and to *Great S. Maries*, Hamond's picture of which is particularly interesting. In 1592 the tower was not finished. The

¹ In the Barnwell *Liber Memorandorum*, p. 286, a messuage in Trinity Parish is described as *ex opposito le Cunduit*. The name, Conduit Street, may possibly be derived from a pump which existed in the wall of the Grey Friars, in Sidney Street (*Arch. Hist.* ii. p. 428 note). But as the Conduit of the *Liber Memorandorum* existed in the thirteenth century it could not have been derived from the Grey Friars' conduit which was not made until 1327.

belfry stage was begun in 1593 and not completed until 1608¹. Hamond's view of the tower is nevertheless a particularly accurate representation of it in its present appearance. The corner buttresses, the belfry windows, the battlements and pinnacles are shown with exceptional fidelity. He evidently made use of a builder's drawing, and the church accounts of 1591 show that paste-board collecting cards, with plans, or "platforms of the steeple," existed and were paid for in that year². The rest of the church is drawn with equal attention to detail. On the south side we see an aisle with a porch in the position of the present one³, the still existing turret between the two easternmost bays, and a door near the eastern end. The wall of the aisle has battlements: that of the nave has pinnacles as well as battlements. The churchyard is entered at the south-west and north-east ends. Houses border it on the eastern and part of the southern side: they were removed in 1849. There were also two houses built against the west end of the church, one on either side of the principal door: Hamond does not show them⁴.

We must now consider the plan of the Market, which in 1592 was smaller and more scattered than it is now. Fig. 30 (from Atkinson-Clark, *Cambridge Described and Illustrated*) which should be compared with Hamond's plan (fig. 25, p. 64) gives the clearest indication of its old and modern arrangement. The

¹ Atkinson and Clark, *Cambridge Described and Illustrated*, p. 147 note.

² J. E. Foster, *Churchwardens' Accounts of S. Mary the Great*, Cambridge (C.A.S. 8vo. Publications, xxxv.) anno 1591, "Item paid for iij paste bords to make iij platformes of the Steple when we did gather for yt at the commensment, iij^d": anno 1593 "Item paid to a paynter for drawing of a plotform of St. maries Steple upon velam parchement for my Lord arche bysshop of Caunterburie, xvij^d."

³ The existing porch was built in 1888.

⁴ G. J. Gray in C.A.S. *Proc. and Comm.* xiii. pp. 235—250.

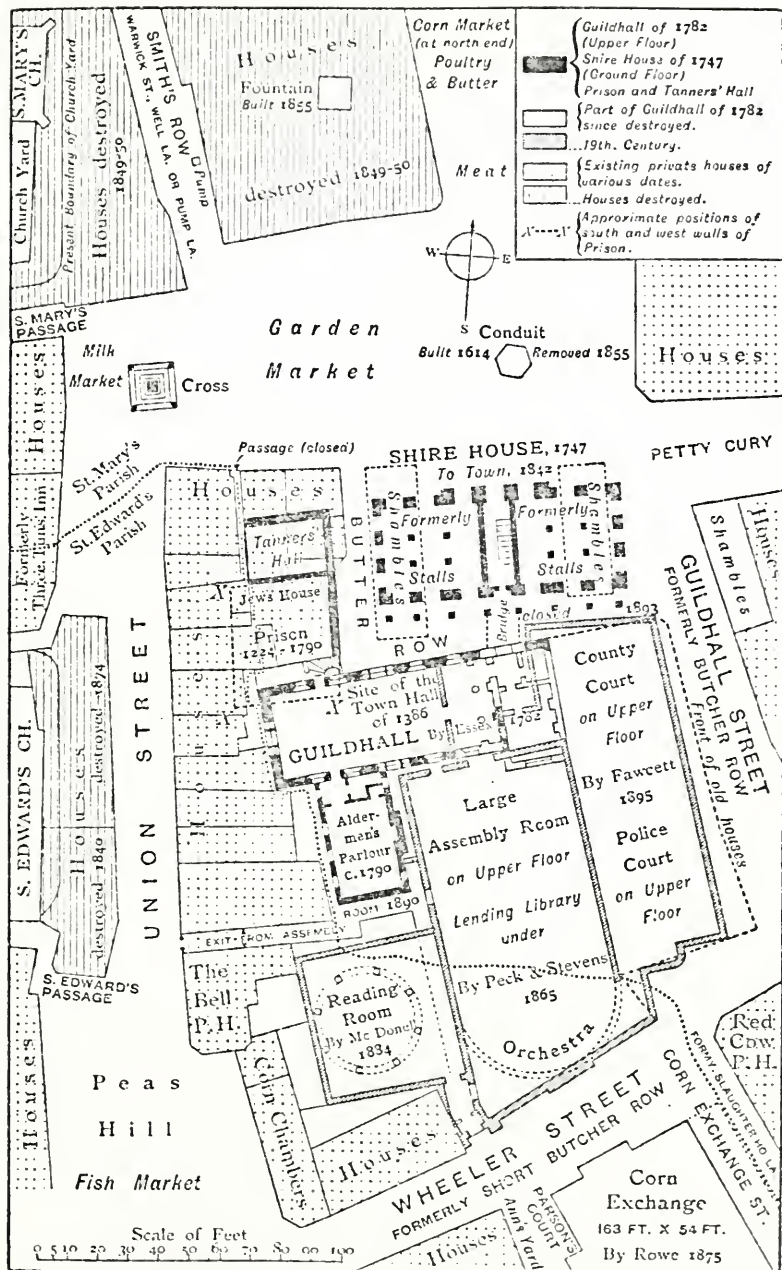


Fig. 30. Plan of the Markets and Municipal Buildings.

present Market Square was laid out, after a fire, in 1849. Previous to that year the Market consisted of three main parts—the same which are named by Hamond *Market Hill*, *Market Warde* and *Pease market*. A rectangular block of houses occupied the western part of the present Market Square. It was parted from the houses at the east end of S. Mary's churchyard by a narrow street called Smith's Row or Pump Lane, the latter name being derived from a pump which is shown in Lyne's plan. The houses in Pump Lane (or Warwick Street, as it was afterwards called) were removed in 1850. Between the southern end of this street and the Pease Market Hamond places the Market Cross, raised on a platform. It is without the domical covering shown by Lyne (see p. 11). The accounts of the Town treasurers for 1586—7 show that the covering was removed in that year¹.

Of the houses on the eastern side of Market Hill the only one which needs remark is that which stands at the corner, next Petty Cury. This was the house of the Veysy family, and was rebuilt by John Veysy, a wealthy grocer, in 1538. It contained three elaborately adorned fire places of clunch, one of which is now in the Museum of Archaeology, the others at Madingley Hall and in the Librarian's room at the Free Library, Cambridge. It is said that this house, before it was rebuilt by John Veysy, was occupied by Peter Cheke, University bedel and father of Sir John Cheke².

¹ Cooper, *Annals*, ii. p. 450.

² One of the fireplaces bears the monogram and trade mark of John Veysy (Atkinson and Clark, *Cambridge Described and Illustrated*, p. 77). The trade mark is almost identical with that of Nicholas Speryng, well known as a stationer of the University and an acquaintance of Erasmus. (See C.A.S. *Proc. and Comm.* xiii. p. 130, Clark and J. E. Foster.) In a deed of 1525 the house is conveyed to Henry Veysy and Peter Cheke, and among the witnesses to the document is

On the southern side of Market Ward, on the ground which is now occupied by the front part of the Guildhall and adjoining shops, Hamond places six parallel structures lying north and south. The three which are nearest to Petty Cury were the Shambles. Two of them were put up in 1552¹. The adjoining street, now called Guildhall Street, was formerly known as Butchers' Row. On the inner wall of the easternmost row Hamond marks a pump. This was probably "the fountain in the market," for the making of which the Corporation gave twenty shillings in 1567. A "fountain" existed in the Market as early as 1429².

On the western side of the three Shambles just described, and parallel with them, is a taller building, the upper floor of which is supported by five arches. This is perhaps "the chamber over the shambles," with stalls below, which in 1632 was assigned by the Corporation for the use of the tanners, when the old Tanners' Hall, which stood near it at the corner of the Pease Market, was converted into a house of correction for the Tolbooth prisoners³. Before that year the Town prison was contained in the small house in the Pease Market which adjoined the old Tanners' Hall. It was granted to the townsmen, to serve as a gaol, in 1224 by Henry III, and had previously been the dwelling of the Jew, Benjamin⁴. The Tolbooth, or Town Hall, is the ordinary-looking building, distinguished by its high chimney, which lies transverse to the Shambles at their

Nicholas Sperryng. For an account of the house see the passage above referred to in *Cambridge Described and Illustrated* and *C.A.S. Proc. and Comm.* vii. p. 93.

¹ Cooper, *Annals*, ii. p. 63: each of the two butchers' houses contained fourteen standings. Loggan indicates the position of the Shambles by two parallelograms of dotted lines.

² *Ibid.* i. p. 180 and ii. p. 231.

³ *Ibid.* iii. p. 256.

⁴ *Ibid.* i. p. 39.

southern end. The long building in the Pease Market, next to Wheeler Street, is evidently the Corn Chamber, which has only recently disappeared.

In *Pety Curie* there were many inns, of which the Lion yet survives and the Falcon and the Wrestlers belong to recent recollection. In the plan (Sheet 6) we may recognise their long yards. In the open ground which lies behind them and extends to *Slaughter Lane* (Corn Exchange Street) there is a long footway, fenced by a palisade on either hand, which conducts towards the King's Ditch: it coincides in direction with the lane now called Tibbs Row. The Ditch crosses Slaughter Lane at the northern end of the Fair Yard (S. Andrew's Hill). It skirts the western boundary of S. Andrew's churchyard and reaches S. Andrew's Street at Barnwell Gate. The Gate, near which one post existed in the time of Dr Caius, had entirely disappeared before 1592. Of the church of *S. Andrew* the tower, nave, south aisle and chancel are shown.

Returning to the Pease Market we remark that *S. Edwards* church has passages enclosing it on three sides, as at present. Opposite the east end of the church an insulated block of low buildings stands in the Pease Market: they were removed between 1840 and 1874. The tower of the church is crested with battlements and has a low spire. The south aisle has battlements and a porch, but no east window. The clerestory of the nave shows above the aisle. The unimportant-looking house shown at the south-west corner of the Pease Market is traditionally said to have been the residence of Thomas Hobson, the celebrated carrier, who died in 1631. It has lately been removed and a hosier's shop now occupies the site. Hobson's stables are said to

have occupied the ground on the western side of the house¹.

South of the Pease Market is the area included by Little Butcher Row (Wheeler Street), Luthborne Lane (Free School Lane), Dowe dyers Lane (Pembroke Street) and Slaughter Lane (Corn Exchange Street)

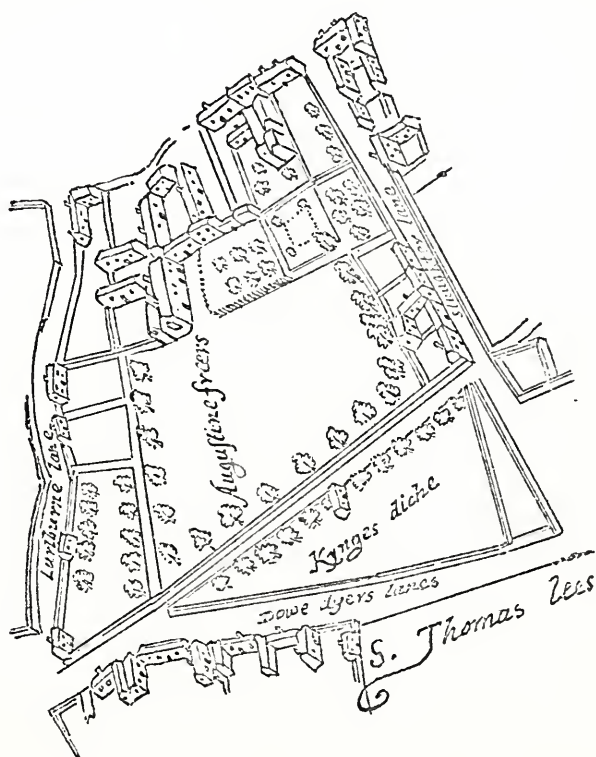


Fig. 31. Site of the Augustine Friars, reduced from Hamond's map of Cambridge, 1592.

(Sheet 6). In this we see a large space of ground marked in the plan *Augustine freers*: it is enclosed within walls and on three sides planted with trees in line. At the

¹ Cooper, *Annals*, iii. p. 237 (quoting from Bowtell's MSS): but Hobson also owned, and perhaps lived at, the George Inn in Trumpington Street: see p. 63.

north-west corner of this ground Hamond shows a building fronting *Luthborne lane* and the east end of S. Bene't's church. A smaller building abuts on its southern end and forms a wing of a small quadrangle. The larger building appears to be that which Cole, writing in 1746, believed to be the Refectory of the Austin Friars. In his MSS. he has a rough drawing of it, taken from a window in Corpus¹. Probably these buildings stood on the western and southern sides of the conventual quadrangle. Lyne's plan of 1574 shows a complete quadrangle with a front to the Pease Market. Hamond's plan is unfortunately indistinct in this place. Fig. 31 gives a rough indication of its principal features.

Next we shall take a survey of the area contained between Bene't Street, *Luthborne lane*, the High Street and the part of *Dowe dyers lane* which is now called Pembroke Street. At the corner of the two first-named streets stands *S. Benets chirch*, the graveyard of which on its northern and eastern sides is enclosed by a wall and entered through a porch capped by a pentice roof. This porch served also as the outer gate of Corpus which originally could only be approached through the churchyard. Without any attempt to distinguish the Saxon features of the church Hamond shows the tower, capped by a steeple and cross, the nave, the south aisle and south porch. Adjoining the aisle we see the gallery connecting it with Corpus and the arched passage below it. At the south-east corner of the churchyard, next to Corpus, is a stile, by which the church could be approached from Luthborne Lane. Prior to 1579 the part of the gallery which adjoins the chancel contained two chapels, on the ground and upper floor respectively,

¹ *Arch. Hist.* iii. p. 130 (fig. 1) and pp. 150, 151.

which belonged to the College. That on the ground floor had a door which opened on the chancel.

*Corpus Xpi college*¹, as already mentioned, was entered from Bene't Street through the churchyard: but in 1500 a small piece of ground, separated from the churchyard by a wall, was ceded by the parish to the College as a passage to its inner gate. The building in three storeys, seen at the south-west corner of the churchyard, was the Rectory house, which had been purchased and converted into college chambers in 1578². The new Hall, erected in 1823, has taken the place of the Kitchen, Buttery and Library of Hamond's day: otherwise the quadrangle shown by him has seen little structural alteration since 1592. In the southern range two tall chimneys rise above the roof of the Master's Lodge. Beyond the Lodge we see two windows of the Hall, and another chimney, near the western end of the range, marks the position of the Kitchen. South of the Old Court, and abutting on its southern range between the Hall and the Lodge, we remark the Master's gallery. Between it and Luthborne lane is the Master's garden. At the end of the gallery and opposite the Hall is the Chapel, showing an eastern window and three windows in the southern wall. The Chapel was newly built in Hamond's time (1579—84). Near the western end of the Chapel a chimney distinguishes the Pensionary, which had once been a tennis court. Hamond represents it as overlapping at its eastern end the northern wall of the Chapel. The court contained on three sides by the Hall, the Master's gallery, and the Chapel and

¹ Figure 3 in the *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 247, being drawn from the blurred copy of Hamond's plan, is so defective that it seems unnecessary to reproduce it in the text above.

² *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 249.

Pensionary is divided into three parts by walls running north and south: it was entirely swept away when the New Court was built (1823—27). The tree-planted ground between the Chapel and S. Botolph's Lane was the Fellows' garden¹. Next the churchyard of S. Botolph is the Tennis court, entered from the north.

Between the Pensionary and the High Street stood S. Bernard's Hostel. This Hostel was acquired from Queens' College by Corpus in 1534², and was converted into an inn, called the Dolphin, distinct, of course, from the inn so named in Bridge Street. Hamond shows a quadrangle enclosed by buildings on all its sides in this position. Part of the northern building seems to be a Hall with a screens passage leading to a small second court on its northern side³.

The tower of *S. Botolph's* church is represented by Hamond as standing entirely within the churchyard and not abutting, as it now does, on the street. The other parts of this church that are shown are the south porch and aisle, the roof and clerestory of the nave and the chancel with a window above the chancel arch.

On the southern side of the churchyard is *Penie farthing lane*, now S. Botolph's Lane, which is parted from *Dowe dyers lane* by a narrow strip of houses. Next the High Street, where the strip is broadest, the plan has a small quadrangle and a garden behind it arranged

¹ Caius, in his *Annals* (ed. Venn, p. 5), says that the orchard, or Fellows' garden, occupied the site of the original Gonville Hall, or Hall of the Annunciation, and that the ancient walls surrounding the Hall remained in his time, with two gates opening, one into Luthborne Lane, the other into the churchyard of S. Botolph. The gates do not appear in Hamond's plan.

² Stokes, *History of Corpus Christi College*, p. 8.

³ Caius in his *History* (ed. 1574, p. 47) says that Bernard Hostel "on its eastern side adjoined Corpus Christi College." Fuller is mistaken in writing that "it was situate where now the Master's garden of Benet College."

in symmetrical flower beds. A small building with a rather large window in its southern face projects into the quadrangle near its north-western corner: it looks like a miniature Hall. In Lyne's plan the buildings on this site are labelled *Buttolph Ostell*. According to Dr Caius this hostel lay between Pembroke College and S. Botolph's church, but on the northern side of Penie Farthing Lane. When the hostel ceased to exist, before 1496, it was leased by Pembroke College as a dwelling house. Fuller says that in his time some collegiate character was retained in the building¹.

Our perambulation of the town has now brought us back to the point near which we began, the gate of Pembroke College. Under Hamond's guidance we will now take a survey of the eastern quarters, lying for the most part outside the King's Ditch and consequently beyond the limits of primitive Cambridge. We begin with *Dowe dyers lane*, or Pembroke Street (Sheet 6).

On the left-hand side of this lane, beyond Luthborne Lane, we come to a triangular plot of ground, bounded by the lane, the King's Ditch and Slaughter Lane, which in the eighteenth century was known as the Tainter Yard². At its southern end Slaughter Lane broadens into a space which in Lyne's plan is called *Fare Yard* and in Loggan's *The hogge Market*. Further, on the same side of the lane, there are three tenements with buildings on them. That at the corner next Preachers' Street was the Hanging Burbolt. The Bird Bolt Inn occupied the site of the Norwich Union offices. The ground behind these tenements from Slaughter Lane to S. Andrew's church is entirely occupied by closes and gardens, and in this region Lyne pictures grazing cows.

¹ *Arch. Hist.* i. p. xxv.

² *Ibid.* iii. p. 146.

On the right-hand side of *Dowe dyers lane*, beyond Pascall close, there are no houses until we come to *Preachers Strete* (S. Andrew's Street). On this side the lane is parted by a long wall from *S. Thomas lees*, here represented as undivided pasture.

Turning into *Preachers Strete & Warde*, which in its continuation beyond the town was called Hadstock Way, and proceeding southwards along its western side we have on our right two enclosures, the first containing a small building near the corner of the street and a much larger barn-like one in the middle space, the other containing a variety of buildings, of which those which front the street represent the still-existing Castle Inn, which, Cole says, was in his time "almost the first house in entering Cambridge from the Gog-Magog Hills." Within the memory of Dr Caius the site of this inn was occupied by Rudd's Hostel. Of all the hostels then existing it was perhaps the most ancient, for in 1284 it was granted by the founder of Peterhouse to S. John's Hospital to compensate it for the loss of S. Peter's church and the hostels adjoining it¹. The site afterwards passed to Corpus Christi College and still belongs to it. Beyond this the wall fencing S. Thomas' Lees begins again and continues to the margin of the plan, which is near the entrance of Downing College.

On the opposite side of the road the plan scarcely reaches to Parker's Piece, but shows near the margin an expanse of open field, bounded on its northern side by a very long wall which reaches to the road which was formerly called Hinton Way and is now represented in this part by Parker Street and Park Side. This open ground was part of Middle Field and in Hamond's plan

¹ *Arch. Hist.* i. p. xxviii.

is apparently shown as grassland, though in a more ancient day it had been tilled. It is now occupied by the houses and gardens of Park Terrace, the University Arms Hotel and the Theatre. Between this ground and the smaller garden of Emmanuel the plan shows two closes with houses on the street front.

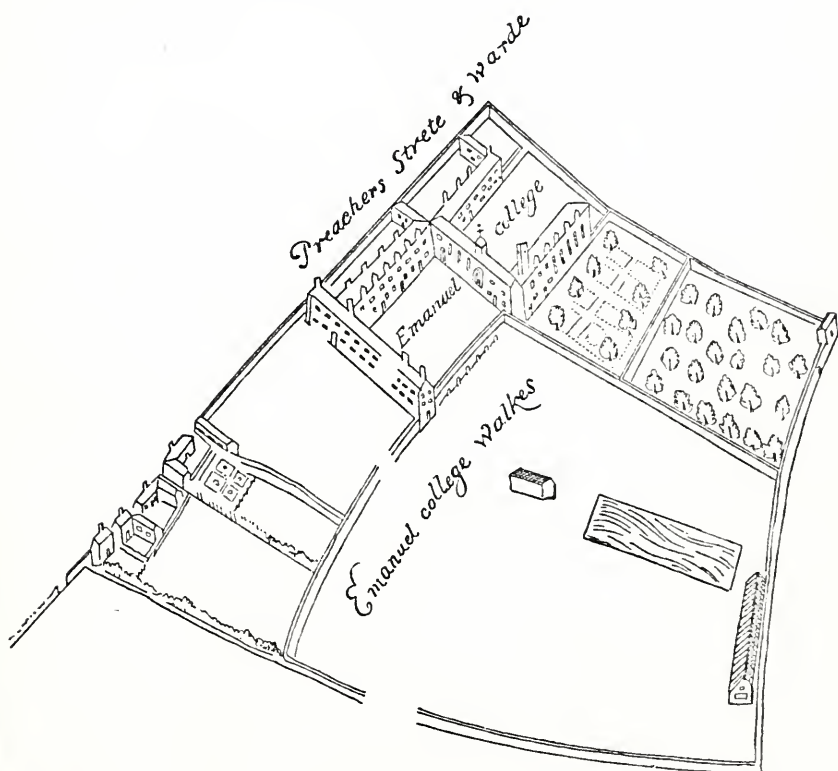


Fig. 32. Emmanuel College, reduced from Hamond's Map of Cambridge, 1592.

At the edge of his plan of 1574 Lyne marks the close of the *Blacke friers*, with a few buildings on it, where now the northern part of Emmanuel College stands. *Emmanuel College* was founded in 1584, and Hamond shows that, eight years later, each of the two

quadrangles of which it originally consisted was completed on three sides (fig. 32). The entrance to the College was through a door set in a wall next Emmanuel Street. At the western end of the range which fronts this door Hamond shows the large windows of the Hall, which has a louvre at the eastern end of its roof. Eastward of the Hall in the same range is the Master's Lodge. In the eastern range of the entrance court the Chapel (now the Library) is distinguished by its windows in the eastern wall. In the inner court we see two doors in the Hall range, one at the screens, the other beyond the dais end of the Hall, where a passage leads to the entrance court. The inner court, like the other, has ranges on three sides only and on its eastern side is parted from *Emmanuel college walks* by a wall. These walks, which contain a large rectangular pond, are surrounded on all sides by walls, and between them and Emmanuel Street are the gardens of the Master and of the Fellows. From the western ranges of the two courts three short buildings project towards Preachers' Street, so as to form two diminutive courts open on the side next the street. It may be noted that of the buildings shown by Hamond the only surviving parts are the Kitchen, the Library and, with much alteration, the Hall. The Kitchen was a part of the buildings of the Black Friars.

Behind the grounds of Emmanuel College the plan shows the open ground of Christ's Pieces, which formerly was known as Clayhanger or Clay Angles. In Lyne's and Loggan's plans this is represented as cornland, divided, as usual, into selion strips, though Hamond gives no indication of them. There are waybalks bounding it on the north and south—now represented by Milton's

Walk and Emmanuel Road, and a third track traverses it from the end of Emmanuel Street to *Walles lane*, now King Street. An open channel, which is the outlet of the pond in the Emmanuel grounds, is carried along the side of Emmanuel Road and also along the side of Christ's Pieces next Walles Lane¹.

The street leading from Preachers' Street to Christ's Pieces has no name in Hamond's plan, but in deeds of his time is called "the Quene's highwaye leading towards Barnwell," or "the Comon lane leading by the wall of Black Fryers." At the two ends of the street on its northern side houses were already built in Lyne's time, but the intermediate part was then skirted by a fence or wall. Where the wall stood a row of houses of uniform height and appearance had grown up when Hamond made his plan. They are manifestly the still-existing row of old houses, which can thus be dated between 1574 and 1592, and it is evidence of Hamond's minute fidelity that there is the same number of ancient windows in their upper story (thirteen) as are shown in his picture of them. They served as the Pensionary of Emmanuel College².

The low house at the north corner of Preachers' Street and Emmanuel Street, showing a door and only two windows, was leased by Emmanuel in 1586 to Ralph Symons, the builder whose work in the Great

¹ At the junction of Walles Lane and Jesus Lane the water passed under the road through a culvert and was then carried along an open ditch, which divided the grounds of Jesus from Midsummer Common, to the river. The watercourse is shown in Loggan's plan and it is depicted at the point where it crossed Jesus Lane in a print of J. K. Baldrey, dated 1805.

² Dr Stokes, in his *Outside the Barnwell Gate*, C.A.S. 8vo Publications, p. 30, says that this range was built by Ralph Symons. Mr Shuckburgh, *History of Emmanuel College*, p. 52, thinks that the house in Preachers' Street occupied by Dr Chaderton was "a kind of *dependence*" of Emmanuel College.

Court of Trinity and in the second court of S. John's is so well known. He was in that year employed in building Emmanuel College. Next beyond Symons' house, in Preachers' Street, the plan shows buildings arranged on four sides of a small court with a garden behind it. They are either the buildings of S. Nicholas' Hostel or they occupied its site¹. This was a hostel of jurists, and the buildings were granted to Emmanuel in 1585, for the purpose of constructing out of it a house for Dr Chaderton, the first Master of the College, but whether on the same spot or in the College is not clear. In any case Dr Chaderton seems to have occupied the Hostel buildings before the Lodge was completed². The tenement adjoining the Hostel on the north was called the Antelope, and another, near the corner of Christ's Lane, was a property known as the Vine.

Chrystes college is presented by Hamond at an angle of vision which does not give much idea of its appearance. The Gate Tower, the front of which, towards the street, is exhibited by Lyne with unusual regard for detail, is seen in Hamond's plan from the side of the court and has no features to distinguish it except its corner turrets. The College consists of a single quadrangle. At its

¹ There was another St Nicholas' Hostel in Mill Street, which was absorbed in King's College. Probably when it was destroyed the students removed to Preachers' Street, as those of God's House did. In *Arch. Hist.* i. p. xxvii, it is stated that the Hostel was at the corner of Emmanuel Street and St Andrew's Street, but this is not quite accurate. The property assigned by Emmanuel College to Ralph Symons, as is shown by abutments in the lease, was at the corner, and the abutments of St Nicholas' Hostel, as described in the conveyance to the College, are inconsistent with a corner position. In Lyne's plan the hostel is not the corner house, but next to it northwards. (See Stokes, *Outside the Barnwell Gate*, pp. 21, 22, and the interesting plan, dated 1635, of the Vine Estate between Christ's and Emmanuel Colleges.) Mr Shuckburgh, in his *History of Emmanuel College*, p. 211, says that the site of the Hostel is occupied by 62 and 63 St Andrew's Street.

² *Arch. Hist.* ii. p. 693, note 2.

south-east corner we see the bell-turret over the Hall, and in the north-east corner two windows of the Chapel. Between the court and Christ's Lane is a small garden and next it is a kitchen court with buildings on all sides but the west. Eastward of the court are two gardens parted by a walled walk leading from the screens to *Chrystes college garden*, a lawn lined by trees on all sides but the north. Beyond the garden a large orchard reaches to *Walles lane* (King Street): in its north-east corner is a tennis court. The area contained between the College grounds, Hobson Street and King Street is divided into a number of fields and orchards. Small houses front the former street near the corner of King Street and are continued along the western side of the latter street. The King's Ditch skirts Hobson Street on the northern side.

Opposite the end of Christ's Lane and next S. Andrew's churchyard the plan shows buildings ranged about a court, with a yard behind it reaching to the King's Ditch. Here was the inn called the Brazen George, which was acquired by Christ's College, and about the year 1636 was used by the College to house an overflow of its students¹. The modern Alexandra Street seems to represent the inn-yard.

Beyond Barnwell Gate both sides of Sidney Street are occupied by continuous rows of houses. Those on the eastern side have courts reaching to the King's Ditch. The Ditch passes under the end of Sussex Street and reappears in the grounds now occupied by Sidney Sussex College, through which it passes to Jesus Lane.

¹ *History of Christ's College* (Peile), p. 42. Fuller (ed. Prickett and Wright, p. 59) is mistaken in identifying St Nicholas' Hostel with the Brazen George. See Stokes, *Outside the Barnwell Gate*, p. 21.

Opposite the east end of Trinity church Hamond shows buildings surrounding a four-sided court, with another court of three sides next to it eastwards. In this position Lyne marks Trinity Hostel, a jurists' hostel which was occupied by scholars until 1540.

The building of Sidney Sussex College did not begin until 1595, and in 1592, when Hamond's plan was made, the site was the property of Trinity, to which college the buildings and grounds of the Franciscans, or Grey Friars, were granted after the Dissolution. The accounts of the bursars of Trinity College show that enormous quantities of materials from "the Friars" were employed in the building of the Great Court during the years 1547-57.

The precincts of the *Gray freers* in Hamond's plan (fig. 33) are surrounded by walls on all sides. The few buildings contained in them are next Sussex Street and Sidney Street. The remaining space is open pasture or orchard ground. At the south-west corner are some cottages, or offices, which extend in one direction along Sussex Street and in another for about 170 feet along Sidney Street. These buildings form two sides of an irregular court, the eastern end of which is filled by a dwelling-house, which has a wing projecting eastwards, and overlooks a small garden. The northern side of the court is principally occupied by a more important-looking building, which in its southern wall shows a door and windows in two storeys: there is also a single large window in its eastern gable. It lies outside the present precincts of the College, and it is not known what uses it served in the conventual house. From the eastern end of this building another building extends northwards, parallel with Sidney Street. This

seems to have been the Refectory of the Franciscans. It was the only part of the conventual buildings which was incorporated in the College and it was converted into a Chapel. This Chapel was destroyed in 1776. The Chapel then erected in its place occupies a position

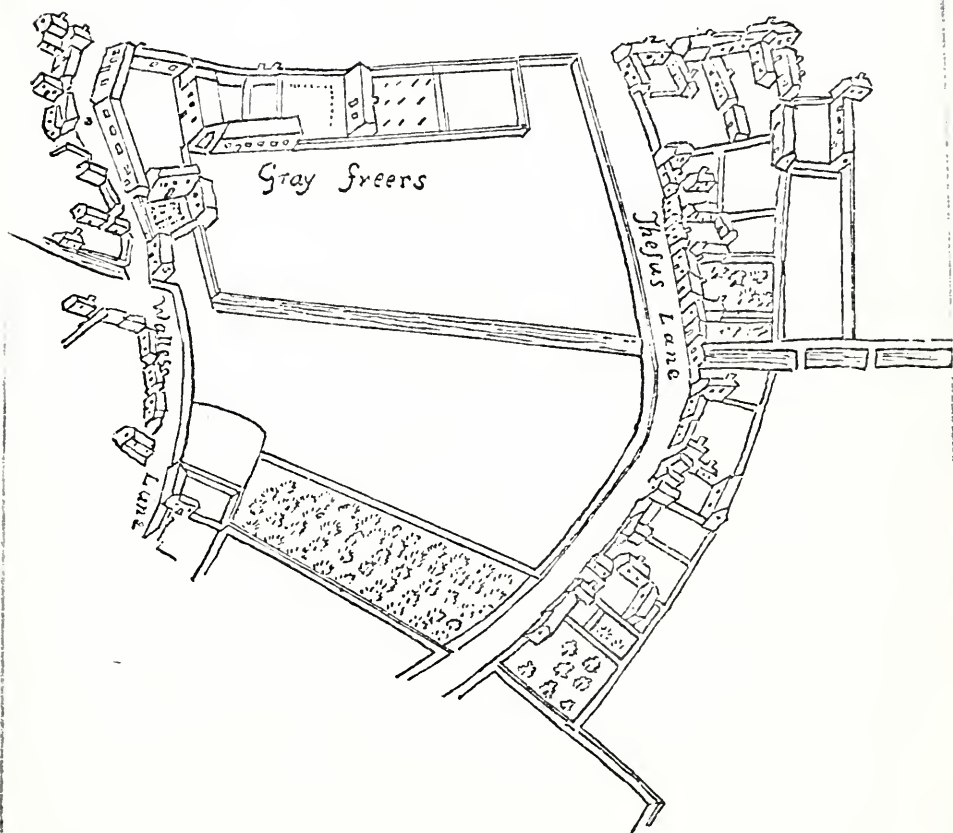


Fig. 33. Site of the Grey Friars, reduced from Hamond's Map of Cambridge, 1592.

slightly different from the old one. From the north-eastern end of this building a high battlemented wall extends northwards, parting two gardens from the open ground on the east. Between the gardens is a long

building reaching to Sidney Street. To the northern garden there is a gate of entrance in the wall next the street. Near the north-western end of the same wall there is a similar gate giving admission to a close which does not quite reach as far as the corner of Jesus Lane. It is unlikely that any of these buildings survive in the existing College¹.

There is no very noteworthy feature in the houses of *Bridge Strete* between the end of Jesus Lane and the road junction at S. Sepulchre's church. The second house on the eastern side of the street in the plan was the Hoop Inn, which was destroyed in 1912. It has a large yard with a back gate opening on Jesus Lane: a gate and passage still exist in this position.

In *Jhesus lane* we find scattered houses facing the Grey Friars' wall. Park Street, or Garlick Fair Lane, as it was formerly called, did not exist in 1592. In its place we see the King's Ditch, here crossed by numerous foot-bridges. Further down Jesus Lane, and nearly opposite Jesus College, we come to a row of small cottages, apparently those which stood at the western end of All Saints' church and were removed in 1898 to make room for the Clergy Training School. Next them is a very large house with wings which give it the form of an H. It is the same house—the largest single house in his plan—which Lyne shows. It was the Radegund Manor House, belonging to Jesus College, which was built about 1555 and destroyed in 1831².

Jhesus college (Sheet 5) is shown in wide, open grounds, the eastern part of which, marked in the plan as

¹ *Arch. Hist.* ii. pp. 726—730.

² The Manor House is pictured in *The Priory of Saint Radegund, Cambridge* (Gray), opposite p. 48.

Jhesus college walkes and groues, is bounded on the north and west by wide belts of trees, and on the east side by the already mentioned ditch coming from Christ's Pieces. On its north side the grove is parted from the Common, as at present, by a ditch which branches from the King's Ditch at the point where Park Street turns from a northerly to an easterly direction. The walks are divided by walls from the ground occupied by the College buildings.

The gate-tower, the drawing of which is blurred in the plan, is approached from Jesus Lane, as at present, by a long passage between walls. On the western side of the passage is the Fellows' Garden, a narrow strip of the same width as the College range which stands west of the gate-tower. A similar narrow strip on the other side of the passage is the Master's garden, of the same width as the south front of the Lodge: in Hamond's time the Lodge did not extend into the southern range of the cloister court. The plan shows the whole of the southern front of the College, ending in the Chapel, which has a large eastern window in place of the present triplet of lancets, which were substituted for it in 1847. The tower is surmounted by a vane. In the walls of the cloister walks Hamond, no doubt inaccurately, puts a large number of small and narrow openings instead of the square windows which are shown in Loggan's print. The eastern gable of the Hall roof shows above the eastern range. This range extends northwards for a short distance beyond the Hall, and the western range is similarly prolonged by a building which contained the Kitchen. Between the prolongations is the Kitchen court. There is no range on the northern side of the entrance court: the range in this

position was put up between 1638 and 1641. In the plan there is a small building where the western part of this range now stands. Behind it is the Cook's garden, which is not arranged in the formal plan shown in Loggan's print.

In the houses fronting the part of *Walles Lane* which is roughly parallel with Jesus Lane nothing is clearly distinguishable in the plan. Three almshouses, nearly facing the end of the present Malcolm Street, were the property of Matthew Stokys, Registrary of the University from 1558 to 1591, and by his will, dated 1590, were conveyed, with other messuages, to the University, with the condition that they should be maintained as University almshouses for six "sole women." They were removed in 1861¹.

Beyond the college grounds Jesus Lane changes its name to *Barnewell cawsey*. Here we come out on open, houseless land. The village of Barnwell is not included in the plan. In the broad part of the road, opposite Midsummer Common, Hamond marks a rectangular area. About here the cattle market was held².

¹ C.A.S. *Proc. and Comm.* xii. pp. 244—247.

² Cooper, *Annals*, ii. p. 347.

IV

PLAN OF 1634

FROM THOMAS FULLER'S
HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY

THIS bird's-eye view, which at the top is inscribed *CANTABRIGIA qualis extitit Anno Dñi 1634*, is prefixed to most copies of Thomas Fuller's *History of the University of Cambridge since the Conquest*. This book was first printed in 1655: in the text Fuller speaks of "this present year 1655." The view, therefore, was not drawn with the design of illustrating the History, nor does it appear by whom or with what purpose it was made. According to his own statement Fuller was resident at Cambridge for seventeen years. As he was admitted at Queens' College in 1621 this would imply that he left the University in 1638: but he held a Dorsetshire living from 1634. In the right-hand bottom corner is the shield of Baptist Noel, third viscount Camden (1611—82), who is described on a scroll beneath it as the Maecenas of "T.F.," no doubt the author. In the right-hand top corner is a table enclosed in an ornamental border and containing a list of colleges, churches and other buildings corresponding to capital letters and Roman numerals which mark their situations in the view. In the view itself only the names *Bridge-Strcete* and *Trumpington-Strcete* occur. As in the case of Lyne's and Hamond's plans the town is supposed to be viewed from the south. There is no scale of measurement.

As evidence of the appearance of the town and its principal buildings Fuller's view has little merit. It has neither the fidelity nor the minute delineation of Hamond's plan. It is somewhat smaller than Lyne's plan ($13\frac{1}{8}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches) which in some respects it resembles: but it has none of the varied, if imaginative, picturesqueness of Lyne's presentation of the town. Excepting Trinity and S. John's Colleges, King's College Chapel and a few of the churches there is hardly an attempt to represent the actual appearance of buildings: and all individuality is lost in the formal rows of houses, each like its neighbour and each presenting a gable end to the street, which are shown in the main thoroughfares. In college ranges which run north and south no details are shown: consequently College Halls are omitted and all eastern Gate-towers.

The only importance of Fuller's view is its representation of the changes effected since the date of Hamond's plan (1592). The following may be noted in University buildings: the date given is in each case that of the completion of the work.

At Peterhouse the southern (1595) and the northern (1632) ranges are continued as far as the street, and the old hostels which occupied the site of part of the extensions are removed. The plan shows the Chapel (1632) but does not indicate the cloisters at its western end (1633). The College is entered from Trumpington Street by a single door placed in a wall under a pentice covering.

At Pembroke Hall the western portion of the north range of the second court is shown: it was probably built at the beginning of the reign of Charles I¹.

¹ *Arch. Hist.* i. 145.

At Queens' College the view does not show the range in Walnut Tree Court, completed in 1619. A covered bridge connects the second court with the west bank of the river: there is no record of the date of its construction.

At King's College the view shows the stone bridge, built in 1627, the first college bridge of stone: it actually had two arches, but the view shows three.

The rebuilding of Clare Hall began in 1635: the buildings shown in the view are the old ones.

At Caius College there is a suggestion of the Perse (1617) and Legge (1619) buildings, but the whole plan of the College is hopelessly inaccurate.

At Trinity College the Great Court, which was drawn by Hamond in its transitional stage, is represented in the quadrangular arrangement given to it by Nevile, with the Queen's (1597) and King Edward's (1600) Towers in their present positions. The fountain (1601—2) is marked. The southern wall of the Chapel is represented as containing an upper and lower tier of windows. The eastern part of the north and south ranges of Nevile's court (completed in 1614) is represented with a cloister beneath: a wall closes the court on the western side. The ditch forming the eastern boundary of Garret Hostel Green is filled up (1605—6). The bridge crossing the river has been constructed (1611—2), and a walk lined with trees leads from it westwards across what are now the Paddocks. Next the bridge, on the eastern bank, the tennis court (1611) is shown.

At S. John's College the second court is shown complete on all its sides (1602). Of the third court the Library range (1624) is seen, much out of its true posi-

tion. On the western bank of the river, next the ditch dividing S. John's Meadow from the Trinity Paddocks, is a tennis court (1602—3).

At Corpus Christi College the only novelty since Hamond's plan is a lane separating the college from S. Botolph's churchyard. It led to S. Botolph's parish workhouse and was called Workhouse Lane.

Sidney Sussex College (founded in 1594) had no existence when Hamond drew his plan. Fuller's plan represents two courts as complete, each with an entrance door next the street. There are no noticeable features in the buildings.

Fuller's representation of Emmanuel College is purely grotesque. Here and at Jesus, Christ's, Magdalene, Trinity Hall and St Catharine's there were no changes in the buildings between 1592 and 1634. A noticeable feature in the grounds of Magdalene College is the watercourse anciently known as Cambrigge, which is marked as a narrow channel at the foot of the bank in the College garden: a broader channel connects it with the river, which it joins opposite the outlet of the King's Ditch on the southern bank. Neither Hamond nor Lyne shows this watercourse, though the latter marks the grating where it passed under Magdalene Street¹.

Among features in the town the following are shown in Fuller's view.

The Grammar School of Dr Perse in Free School Lane and his almshouses fronting the King's Ditch in Pembroke Lane: both were founded in 1615. The

¹ A deed of 1596 shows that the watercourse, styled therein *le Kynges Ditch*, was then in existence on the northern side of Magdalene College. *Arch. Hist.* ii. p. 355.

representation of the almshouses as a three-sided court is purely fanciful.

A conduit marked in the Market Place: it was built in 1614 at the charges of the Town and University.

Hobson's Workhouse, established in 1628, a noticeable building at the verge of the plan, on the western side of St Andrew's Street.

The channel in Trumpington Street, made in 1610 for bringing water from the Nine Wells at Shelford to cleanse the King's Ditch. In Loggan's plan (1688), as in Fuller's, it does not skirt the road, but divides it into two unequal parts of which the eastern and narrower was appropriated to foot passengers. The King's Ditch, which it joins at the end of Mill Lane, crosses Trumpington Street as an open channel, without anything of the nature of a bridge or culvert¹.

¹ For the origin of the scheme for scouring the King's Ditch with the water from Shelford, see pp. 2, 3. "The plan was Edward Wright's, who was M.A. of Caius College and the best mathematician of his day: he also gave Sir Hugh Myddelton the plan of his New River," *Cambridge Portfolio*, p. 312. In Loggan's view of Pembroke College the channel is boarded on the side next the College and the foot-way is higher than the carriage-way. Gunning, *Reminiscences*, i. p. 293, gives an account of the inconvenience and accidents resulting from the channel in its old position. The present double channel, next the kerb on either side, was made about 1794.

V

PLAN OF DAVID LOGGAN DATED 1688

FOR the life and work of David Loggan whose plan of Cambridge has next to be described the reader is referred to Mr J. W. Clark's Introduction to the *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge* (vol. i. pp. cvii—cxiv)¹, and to the *Reproduction of Loggan's Plans, edited with a Life of Loggan, Introduction and Historical and descriptive notes* by J. W. Clark (1905).

The work in which the plan is contained was published in 1690 and is entitled:

“*CANTABRIGIA ILLUSTRATA*, sive Omnium Celeberrimae istius Universitatis Collegiorum, Aularum, Bibliothecae Academicae, Scholarum Publicarum, Sacelli Coll: Regalis, necnon Totius Oppidi Ichnographia, Deliniatore et Sculptore Dav: Loggan Utriusque Academiae Calcographo. Quam Proprijs Sumptibus Typis Mandavit et Impressit Cantabrigiae.”

Of the plan Mr Clark writes:

“The plan of Cambridge which forms part of Loggan's Cantabrigia Illustrata is lettered: *NOVA ET ACCURATA CELEBERRIMAE UNIVERSITATIS OPPIDIQUE CANTABRIGIENSIS ICHNOGRAPHIA. ANº. 1688*. In the left lower corner are the words: *Dav. Loggan Delin. et Sculp.*

¹ Mr Clark's article on David Loggan in the *Dictionary of National Biography* adds some useful facts and in particular cites evidence for fixing the dates when some of the views of Cambridge colleges were drawn. The earliest to which a date can be assigned seems to be that of Catharine Hall, in 1676, the latest that of Magdalene College, in 1688.

cum Privil. S.R.M. 1688. It is dedicated to Francis Turner, D.D., Master of S. John's College (1670—79) and Bishop of Ely (1684—91), in an inscription which states that the plan had been begun when he was Vice-Chancellor, and finished when he was Bishop. As Dr Turner was Vice-Chancellor 1678—9, Loggan must have been engaged for ten years in the preparation of it. It is an original survey, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, by $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, on a scale of about 300 feet to one inch. Though the scale is small, it is so accurately drawn, and so clearly engraved, as to be of the greatest service in determining the changes which had been effected in the interval of nearly a century which had elapsed since Hamond's plan was drawn."

The plan is preceded in the volume by a plate containing two Prospects of Cambridge, the one taken from the east, the other from the west. The point of view in either case is too distant from the town to allow of more than a panoramic effect in which prominent buildings are exhibited in relief. But the foreground of either Prospect gives a lively picture of rural life in suburban Cambridge.

Of the views of University and College buildings contained in Loggan's book it is superfluous to speak. For the discussion of them the reader is referred to the *Architectural History*, *passim*. Here no further mention need be made of them than such as is needed to explain details in the plan.

In the century between the date of Hamond's plan (1592) and that of Loggan (1688) the population of the town had only slightly increased. In 1587 the number of inhabitants "out of the colleges" was stated to be 4990, and even as late as 1749 it had only increased

to 6131. The number of houses in the latter year was 1636¹. The number of University residents had probably declined². Little was done during the century ending 1688 in extending the domestic buildings of the colleges, and such growth as there was in the housing of the townsfolk was purely intensive. Some of the open spaces in the more central parts of the town were built upon, but the common fields surrounding the old house area remained unoccupied, and no new suburbs grew up along the main roads leading out of the town.

A striking picture of the essentially agricultural character of large tracts which are now covered with the streets and houses of the town is furnished by the two engraved Prospects of Cambridge, mentioned above. That which exhibits the town from the east is taken from the neighbourhood of Christ's Pieces. In the foreground it shows a bare tract of arable land on which a shepherd sits, with his dog, in charge of a flock which grazes on the balks and stubble: three horsemen and a pedestrian, with two greyhounds, are returning from the hunt and are carrying home hares: other horsemen traverse a road which divides the field. The Prospect from the west is taken from near S. John's College Cricket Field. The nearer foreground is a field, where a man is reaping corn with a sickle: as it is cut it is fastened in shocks by men and women and loaded on a waggon: a carter with a waggon drawn by two horses carries off a load along a field road. Beyond this road the corn is still high and two reapers are engaged in cutting it.

If, as in the tours round the town which we have

¹ Cooper, *Annals*, ii. p. 435 and iv. p. 274.

² *The University of Cambridge* (Epochs of Church History), by J. Bass Mullinger, p. 166: see also the interesting chart, representing the number of B.A. degrees conferred, at the end of the book.

taken under the guidance of Lyne and Hamond, we begin with Loggan's plan where the *Conduit head* stands at the junction of Lensfield Road with the Trumpington Road, the rural character of Cambridge, outside its old bounds, at once declares itself. On our right is the modern Lensfield Road, un-named by Loggan but once called Deepway, which parted the inhabited town from the open field, called Fordfield. On either hand it is bordered by ditches and a double row of trees¹. Neither along this road nor along the Hills Road where *Parker's Peice* fronts it is there any sign of habitation. Between *Spittle house end* and Pembroke College a continuous row of houses occupies the eastern side of *Trumpington Street*, including the Canons' Close which in Hamond's time was a bare field. But behind the Spittle house and reaching to *St Andrews Street* is an expanse of open ground marked as *The Marsh*. At the south-east corner of it is a square plot of arable land: but the Marsh, which in Hamond's plan is shown in furlong strips, was evidently pasture in 1688: and so it remained until Downing College was created and the townsmen's lammas rights were extinguished. *The Lease*, otherwise known as S. Thomas' Leys, in Loggan's plan does not occupy the whole area assigned to it by Hamond. A portion of it is enclosed as *Pembroke peice*², and on the south side of this is a square plot surrounded by trees. The narrow lane which bounded the inner court of Pembroke College

¹ A branch of the New River, as the Trumpington conduit was called, was made from *Spittle house end* early in the 17th century. It supplied the runnels in S. Andrew's Street and the baths of Emmanuel and Christ's, and was the work of "Mr Frost, Manciple of Emmanuel College." Atkinson-Clark, *Cambridge Described*, p. 69, note.

² Though Loggan calls this plot *Pembroke peice* it belonged to Peterhouse and was acquired by Pembroke College in separate parcels in 1854 and 1861; *Arch. Hist.* i. pp. 127—128.

on its east side, and in Hamond's day gave access to St Thomas' Leys from Pembroke Street, was closed in 1620, and in place of it a new passage was made in 1688, which is the present Tennis Court Road¹.

The water-channel in Trumpington Street is represented, as in Fuller's plan, as dividing the street into two unequal parts, of which the broader is on the western side and served as the carriage way. Opposite the site of the Fitzwilliam Museum it is lined by a row of trees growing in the middle of the road. Between the Lodge of the Master of Peterhouse and the Chapel of Pembroke College a branch of it runs east to the Fellows' garden where it supplies a "waterwork" and bath, and then, turning at a right angle continues under the north and south ranges of the inner court and thence across Pembroke Street into the King's Ditch. At the point of juncture the King's Ditch appears as an open watercourse and so continues past *The hogge Market* (the old Corn Exchange) along Tibbs Row and the west side of S. Andrew's church. Along *Walls Lane* (Hobson Street) its course is not shown in the plan. As it is here marked as an open channel in Fuller's plan we may perhaps conclude that this part of it was covered in at some time between 1634 and 1688. From its entrance into *Sidney Coll.* Close to its outlet in the river it remained in Loggan's time an open watercourse.

At Pembroke College the chief alterations shown in the plan are Wren's chapel, built in 1663—5, and the eastward extensions of the north and south ranges of the inner court, carried out in 1659 and 1670.

On the opposite side of Trumpington Street there

¹ In Loggan's plan the road only extends half-way to Lensfield Road. The tennis court which gave its name to it was in the grounds of Pembroke College, near the bowling green, and is marked 39 in the plan.

is nothing in the plan which calls for remark until we reach the street which Loggan calls *Queens Coll. Lane*, now Silver Street. Queens' College in his plan presents the same general appearance as it did in Hamond's day : but *Catharine Hall* had been almost completely rebuilt since the date of Fuller's plan. The two small courts shown in Hamond's plan have disappeared, and in place of them Loggan shows a single large court of four sides, the western range of which extends for some distance beyond the court northwards. This extension, forming one side of what was called Dr Gostlin's court, was erected between 1634 and 1636. Next it was a passage, belonging to the Black Bull Inn, which reached from Trumpington Street to Queens' Lane. Of the buildings indicated by Loggan in the principal court the Hall and Butteries were finished in 1675, the Master's Lodge in 1676 and the western range, containing a Gate fronting Queens' Lane, in 1679. The Chapel and the Ramsden building facing it are set down in Loggan's plan, and both are shown in his view of the College (date 1676): but these parts were not built until the next century. In the view the eastern range is represented as of the same character as the other ranges of the court but as containing two storeys only and including a Gate of Entrance from Trumpington Street. This was an important feature, and it was evidently contemplated that it should be seen from Trumpington Street and serve as the principal entrance to the College. In Loggan's plan a row of houses intervenes between it and the street : they were pulled down in 1754, when there was a design for completing this side of the quadrangle with a Library in front¹. Between Catharine Hall and King's College

¹ The rebuilding of the College began in 1674, and was mainly carried out by the exertions of Dr Eachard, who became Master in the following year. It is

we note that Plott and Nuts Lane has changed its name to King's Lane. It is still the narrow and winding street shown in Hamond's plan, and lies to the south of the modern King's Lane, which in its present course was laid out in 1871¹. Cholles, or White Friars', Lane, which connected Queens' Lane with the river bank, is shown, but not named, by Loggan.

Loggan's plan gives no suggestion of change in the appearance of King's College. But on the western side of the river the northern half of the piece of ground called by Hamond Kynges College backe sides, and otherwise known as Bull Close, has become *Clare Hall Meadow*. The exchange by which Clare College acquired it was effected in 1638.

The whole of the present court of *Clare Hall*, as shown by Loggan, was built after the date of Fuller's plan. The east and south ranges and the bridge were completed before the outbreak of the Civil War (1642). The work was resumed in 1662, and the stonework of the southern part of the river front was finished in 1669. These were all the present buildings which were in existence in 1688. Loggan in his plan, as well as in his view of the College, shows a quadrangle complete on all its sides: but below the view he states that the northern part of the west range was not finished when the view was made, but was represented as it was intended to be finished. It was actually built between 1705 and 1707. The north range, containing the Hall,

reasonable to suppose that an architect's plan of the whole work was in existence when Loggan made his view. Mr Clark in his Introduction to the *Architectural History* (p. cxii) makes it clear that the view of Catharine Hall was made in 1676, and not about 1688, as stated under the reproduction of it in the *Architectural History*. In 1676 Loggan engraved Wren's design for the Library at Trinity College. His view of Clare Hall must also have been drawn from an architect's design, since some of the buildings which he shows had not been erected at the date of the publication of his *Cantabrigia Illustrata*.

¹ *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 349.

Kitchen and Butteries, was erected between 1683 and 1693.

Gonevill and Cajus College, the representation of which in Fuller's plan is fantastic, had been increased since Hamond's time by the addition of the Perse (1617) and Legge (1619) buildings. The Gate of Virtue is approached from Trinity Street by an avenue lined with trees. The piece of ground south of the avenue is occupied, as in 1592, by dwelling-houses, and the site was not acquired by the College until 1782.

At *Trinity Colledge* the Great Court appears in the plan in the arrangement given to it by Nevile and practically unchanged at the present day. Noticeable in both the plan and view of the College is the small four-sided court between King Edward's Tower and the lane which divides Trinity from S. John's College. Fuller's plan gives no indication of it. This was substantially the original court of King's Hall and Loggan in his view styles it *Hospitium Regis*. The east and north sides of it were pulled down in 1694, being then described as ruinous. Between the still existing western range of this court and the river Loggan marks the Bowling Green, which was laid out in 1646. Nevile's Court, which was incomplete when Fuller's plan was made, is shown with the extensions of the north and south ranges, erected between 1676 and 1681, and the Library, which was in building at the same time. Bishop's Hostel, built in 1671, is shown by Loggan in the situation occupied in Hamond's time by the two hostels once known as Ovyng's Inn and Garret Hostel. There was no entrance to Bishop's Hostel from Trinity Hall Lane, and the gate, called Nevile's Gate, which now fronts the lane, stood in 1688 at the western end

of the avenue in the Paddocks¹. Westward of Bishop's Hostel various college offices form an irregular court. Between it and the river Loggan shows a rectangular plot, bounded on its northern side by an avenue of trees continuing that which is in the Paddocks.

At *St Johns Colledge* Loggan shows the third court completed on its southern and western sides, the latter range extending beyond the court as far as the bridge: this work was carried out between 1669 and 1671. The bridge shown in the plan and in the view is the wooden bridge which is shown in Hamond's plan²: it was removed in 1696, when the present bridge of stone was begun. Beyond the river *St Johns Coll. Meadow* has much the same appearance as is given to it by Hamond: but the six ponds shown by Hamond in the ground marked by Loggan as *St Johns fish ponds* have become seventeen in Loggan's plan and nineteen in his view. Next the outlet of the Binn Brook there is a building of some size, which appears to have been let as a warehouse. The Meadow is surrounded on all sides by watercourses, but that which bounds it on the west is not, at least on the surface, continuous with the ditch which parts *Trinity Coll. Meadow* from the common ground of the Town which Loggan calls *Trinity Coll. Peice*. The narrow strip of ground which lies between this Trinity ditch and *St Johns Walkes* (now the Wilderness) at the date of Loggan's plan belonged to the Town³. The Bowling Green on the northern side of the Walks was made in 1610—11.

¹ *Arch. Hist.* ii. pp. 643, 644. The iron gates at the end of the avenue were brought from Horseheath in 1733.

² *Ibid.* ii. p. 276 and fig. 12.

³ On the S. John's and Trinity College ditches and their relation to the river Cam see C.A.S. *Proc. and Comm.* ix. p. 76, *On the Watercourse called Cambridge*, by Arthur Gray.

Here it may be remarked that all along the western side of the river the arable land is seen to extend as far as the road at the Backs of the Colleges. The Binn Brook crosses the road as an open stream. From the Binn Brook northwards, along the Madingley Road and on the slope towards the Castle, all the open ground is pasture, as it was in Hamond's time.

Nothing calls for remark in the dwelling-houses in Bridge Street or in the parts of the town which lie north of the river. At the Castle we notice that the Gatehouse is marked as *The Prison*. According to the writers of Le Keux's *Memorials of Cambridge* (1842) it continued to be used as the County jail "until, very recently, the modern building was erected¹." Custance in his plan of 1798 places the County Bridewell on the site of a large building which figures in Loggan's plan near the northern ramparts of the Castle. A building which Loggan marks on the eastern side of the Castle enclosure was *the Shire House*. Like the County prison it was contained in Chesterton parish and was therefore outside the borough limits². The gallows on the lower slope of the Castle mound is shown and is conspicuous in Loggan's Prospect of Cambridge from the east. Outside the Castle bounds there is a wide stretch of arable field reaching along the Huntingdon Road in one direction and towards Chesterton in another.

Returning towards the centre of the town and taking the eastern side of the High Street we notice that *Green Street* has come into existence and that houses

¹ A woodcut, taken in 1837, in the *Memorials of Cambridge*, vol. ii. shows the Gatehouse in a ruinous state.

² This Shire House was destroyed in 1747 when a new Shire House was erected above the shambles in the Market Place. (*Cambridge Described and Illustrated* by Clark and Atkinson, p. 89.)

are closely packed on either side of it, where Hamond marks a large square of unoccupied ground. It took its name from Oliver Green, M.D., of Caius College, and the Annalist of that college, writing of the year 1614, states that the street had been then recently built on his estate¹. A yard, opening from it, which now gives access to the rear of the premises of Messrs Macintosh in Market Hill, was the back entrance to the Angel Inn.

In *The Chief Market* and in front of *The Town Hall* two rectangles marked with dotted lines represent the shambles. Above them a new Sessions House, supported on pillars, was erected in 1747 and the open space of the Market was thereby reduced². Near this Loggan places *The Town Prison*. The Market conduit and cross are both indicated. The conduit, supplied with water from the New River brought from Shelford Nine Wells, was made in 1614. The cross was not the old structure shown by Hamond, but a new one, put up in 1664 and described as an Ionic pillar surmounted by a gilt orb and cross: it was destroyed in 1786³.

In *St Bennett's street*, nearly opposite the door of the church, Loggan marks *The Post house*. This was the Eagle and Child Inn (now the Eagle Hotel). The original Post-house seems to have been the Devil's Tavern, which occupied part of the site of the Senate House: the first London coach ran from it in 1653⁴.

Loggan's plan shows no noteworthy change at Corpus College or in the open grounds which had once

¹ Venn, *Annals of Gonville and Caius College* (C.A.S. 8vo. Publications, 1904), p. 234.

² *Cambridge Described and Illustrated*, pp. 89, 90. The shambles were removed from under the Town Hall about 1835.

³ *Ibid.* p. 67.

⁴ *The Cambridge Portfolio*, p. 203.

belonged to the Augustinian Friars and were afterwards to become the Old Botanical Garden.

Approaching the town from the side of *Parkers Peice* the new features shown in the plan at *Emanuel College* are the Brick Building (1632—4), the Chapel and Cloister (1668—77) and the Bath in the Fellows' Garden. The last was in existence in 1612. It was supplied with water from the Conduit-head, which was brought in an open channel along the present Lensfield Road and S. Andrew's Street, and thence carried through the garden at the south-west end of the College and by a vault under the Brick Building¹. It might appear from the plan that the main entrance to the College was from S. Andrew's Street, but the view shows that the College was parted from the street by a wall in which there is only a small door, opening on the little Bungay court at the north-west corner of the College. The principal entrance was still in Emmanuel Lane.

At *Christ Colledge* the Fellows' Building, finished in 1642, is shown. Loggan's plan represents the street front of the principal court as reaching to *Christs Coll. Lane*. In his view the southern end of this range is shown as a low building, external to the court and lighted by a single window placed under the caves: its site is now occupied by an extension of the Library. Projecting eastward from the Kitchen are two parallel buildings, of which one borders on Christ's Lane: they appear to have been timber structures, put up about the year 1613 and sometimes called Rats' Hall². In the Fellows' Garden Loggan marks a Tennis Court and Bowling Green, the latter of which is first mentioned in 1686.

¹ *Arch. Hist.* ii. p. 696.

² *Ibid.* p. 201.

The Bath is not shown in the plan. Near the lane now called Sussex Street, but formerly known as Little Walls Lane, we recognise the large yard of the existing inn called the True Blue, with its back entrance in Walls Lane (Hobson Street): on its southern side the plan of Custance (1798) marks the London Waggon Inn. At *Sidney Sussex Colledge* there is nothing in the plan to claim attention.

At *Jesus Colledge* the tree shown in the plan in the middle of the entrance court was a walnut tree, first mentioned in 1589. The range on the north side of this court was built between 1636 and 1641. On the western side of the Fellows' Garden a Bowling Green, first mentioned in 1630, is shown. A watercourse derived from the King's Ditch encloses two sides of the Cook's garden which is shown to the north of the entrance court.

With the exception of some tenements facing the Fellows' Garden of Jesus College the whole of the area between the front of the College and *Walls Lane* (King's Street) is occupied by the Radegund Manor House and its grounds. Near the southern end of Walls Lane Loggan marks *a pound*: it was the pound of the eastern or Barnwell Fields. The almshouses which the plan shows near to this were established in 1647 by the will of Elizabeth Knight for two widows and four maids, whence the adjoining road has derived its name of Maids' Causeway, formerly Barnwell Causeway¹.

¹ The site is described in an indenture of 1648 as "that piece of waste ground lying in a triangle at a place called Jesus Lane End, between the highway leading from Jesus Lane towards Barnwell on the one part, and the way leading from Walls Lane towards Barnwell on the other part, and the then lately erected breastwork on the third part." A bank which Custance marks in the middle of Barnwell Causeway is perhaps the remains of the breastwork. In 1657, when the Corporation leased the triangle to the executor of Elizabeth Knight, it is recorded that an old pound had formerly stood there. Cooper, *Annals*, iii. pp. 412, 413.

VI

PLAN OF WILLIAM CUSTANCE, 1798

THE Survey of Cambridge by William Custance needs little description. It is styled *A New Plan of the University and Town of Cambridge to the Present Year, 1798*. Notes beneath the lower margin inform us that it was surveyed by and published for William Custance, Cambridge, May 21st, 1798, and engraved by J. Russell, Grays' Inn Road, London. Custance was a surveyor and builder who lived in Chesterton parish. In 1814 he rebuilt the houses called Crossings Place which stood on the site of the Waterhouse building of Pembroke Hall. His dealings in building sites brought him into frequent relations with Mr C. Pemberton, a Cambridge solicitor, whose house, now called Grove Lodge, is specially distinguished in the plan, and was perhaps built by Custance.

The plan measures $17\frac{3}{4}$ by $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches. On the left-hand side is an ill-drawn shield of the Town arms, granted by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, in 1575: and on the opposite side the shield of the University.

The plan is chiefly interesting as illustrating the topography of Cambridge just before the great changes in Town and University which began in the early years of the nineteenth century. The open fields surrounding the town were enclosed between 1802 and 1807. Before that time the limits of the inhabited town-area were the same as in the reign of Elizabeth, and with the exception

of the Senate House no important additions had been made to the buildings of the University and colleges since Loggan's views were made. The ground that was to be occupied by Downing College was still *The Leys*, which reached to *Bird Bolt Lane* (Downing Street)¹: at S. John's College Rickman's buildings had not displaced the old fish ponds: King's and Corpus colleges had no fronts to the main street. Peterhouse and Emmanuel colleges are on the outermost verge of the town: on the side of Chesterton there are no houses beyond the grounds of Magdalene, and none towards Barnwell beyond Jesus College. Some old street names survive, and there are several inns which have since disappeared—the Sun opposite Trinity Gate, the Rose tavern and the Angel in the Market, the Black Bear, where is now Market Passage, and the Cardinal's Cap, opposite Pembroke Hall. The Market is the old irregularly shaped and scattered Market shown in the plans of Lyne and Hamond: the eastern limb of it is the *Corn Market*, the part in front of the Shire Hall is the *Garden Market*, otherwise known as Green Hill, and there is, besides, the outlying *Beast Market* which was once known as the Fair Yard or Hog Hill.

The marks of novelty are few. Nonconformity has erected meeting-houses near the end of S. Andrew's Street for the Anabaptists and Independents: the windows of the latter were broken by an anti-Jacobin mob in 1792. Near them, and behind Hobson's Workhouse, is the *Town Jail*, which was built in 1790, taking

¹ The Act of Parliament for extinguishing common rights on S. Thomas' Leys and building Downing College thereon was passed in 1801. The first design was to build it on a piece of ground called Doll's Close, facing Midsummer Common, where the houses on Maids' Causeway now stand. In the Act of 1801 Tennis Court Road was set out as a private way: it was made public in 1821.

the place of the old prison adjoining the Town Hall. The *County Bridewell* was still in the Castle precincts, but the Shire Hall, which in Loggan's plan is shown near it, is marked by Custance as facing the south end of the Corn Market, and in front of the Town Hall: it was built there in 1747 and removed to the Castle site in 1842. The *Post Office* was in a yard between the Sun Inn and Sidney Street, or as it was then called, Bridge Street: early in the nineteenth century it was removed to Green Street. The King's Ditch is marked throughout its course. A curiosity in the plan is a square marked in the middle of Magdalene Street, which is described as the *Scite of the Old Bridge*. It is rather to the south of the grating which Lyne shows in his plan as the position of Cambridge Bridge, and as it is not marked in any of the plans after 1574 it is to be presumed that the grating had disappeared long before the time of Custance. His plan also marks a watercourse which begins at the south end of Fisher's Lane, reaches Magdalene Street at a place some distance south of the "Old Bridge," is carried down the street as far as the gate of Magdalene College, then crosses the entrance court to its north-east corner and passing through the Fellows' Garden reaches Chesterton Lane. The turnpike gate which Custance marks at the boundary of Chesterton parish was removed in 1852: there were other turnpikes at the same boundary on the roads to Huntingdon and Cottenham.

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